Nova Scotia

Fact Book

First Edition
Publication Date: February 1986

Nova Scotia
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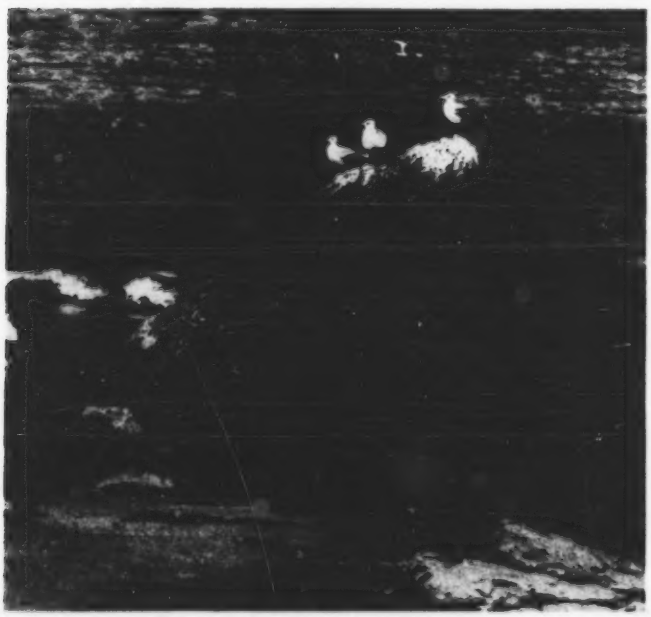
Foreword

The Province of Nova Scotia has developed a remarkably diverse economy over the past two decades. Local manufacturers have diversified and expanded operations while international companies from many parts of the world have been attracted to numerous sites in the province. In the first half of the eighties exploration for offshore oil and gas resulted in growth rates well above the national average and potential development of this resource could have a significant impact on the provincial economy within the next decade.



Gulls at Sandy Point

Nova Scotia has a tradition in world trading and a renewed emphasis on selling Canadian goods and services abroad puts the province in the forefront of this movement. In 1984 foreign exports of Nova Scotia produced goods exceeded $1.3 billions, representing an increase of 23% over 1980 exports. The ties with New England and the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States are evident in the fact that 66% of all foreign exports flowed to these eastern states.

While the resource sectors and the processing and manufacturing associated with these resources have been modernized and expanded, it is non-resource based manufacturing and the service sectors which have provided the majority of the 80,000 jobs created in the past fifteen years. Modern structures and new techniques now blend with historic buildings and a traditional lifestyle to provide a cornucopia for tourist and investor alike.

Acadians at Grand Pré

Yarmouth - Bar Harbour Ferry at Yarmouth

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Geography and Climate

The province, with a total area of some 54,400 square kilometers, is the second smallest in size of the ten Canadian provinces. Almost all of the 880,000 residents live in close proximity to the 7,400 kilometers of coastline. The province is actually comprised of a peninsula, connected to the remainder of the country by 27 kilometers of land, and the island of Cape Breton, which is joined to the mainland by a 1,385 metre causeway.

Total length of the province is 575 kilometers and average breadth is about 130 kilometers.

The five main geographical regions of Nova Scotia are as follows:

1. The northern coastal belt of low, level land stretching along Northumberland Strait from the New Brunswick border to Cape Breton Island.
2. The central higher land.
3. The slate-quartzite-granite district of the central and southern half of the mainland.
4. The Annapolis Valley
5. Cape Breton Island, mainly highland country, broken by lakes, rivers and valleys.

Nova Scotia is located between latitudes 43 degrees to 48 degrees north and longitudes 59 degrees to 67 degrees west. The overall climate might be best described as modified continental in nature. Because of cool currents of air and water from the Arctic and alternating warmer breezes from the Gulf Stream, extremes of summer and winter temperatures are not as evident as those in Central Canada. Average daily temperatures at Halifax International Airport range from -6.0°C in January to +18.2°C in July. Total average annual precipitation of 1,490 mm includes 271 cm of snowfall.

Only on rare occasions does the temperature rise above 32°C or fall below -10°C in winter. The frost free season ranges from 120 days in northern Nova Scotia to 145 days in the Annapolis Valley.

Table 1
Nova Scotia Economic Indicators

	1983	1984	% Change 1984/83
Population as of June 1	859,300	869,900	+ 1.2
Employment:			
Labour Force ('000)	369	388	+ 5.1
Employment ('000)	320	337	+ 5.3
Unemployment ('000)	49	51	+ 4.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.2	13.1	
Output:			
Farm Cash Receipts ($'000,000)	235.4	263.8	+12.1
Value of Fish Landings ($'000,000)	276.4	259.5	- 6.1
Value of Mining ($000,000)	260.2	293.0	+12.6
Domestic Pulpwood Production ('000 cubic meters)	2,392	2,953	+23.4
Lumber Production (Mil.bd.ft.)	155.4	197.2	+26.9
Value of Manufacturing Shipments ($ millions)	3,970	4,747	+19.6
Value of Construction Work ($ millions)	2,105	2,178	+ 3.5
Power ('000 MW.H)	6,160	7,222	+17.2
Incomes:			
Total Income ($ millions)	9,354	10,196	+ 9.0
Income per Capita ($)	10,852	11,693	+ 7.7
Prices:			
Consumer Price Index — All Items (1981 = 100)	116.8	121.9	+ 4.4
Construction & Investment:			
Dwelling Starts (all areas)	5,697	4,598	-19.3
Building Permits ($ millions)	469.2	561.5	+19.7
Capital & Repair Expenditures ($ millions)	3,326	3,349	+ 0.7
Retail Trade:			
Total retail trade ($'000)	3,534	4,048	+14.6
Retail trade per capita ($)	4,112	4,653	+13.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, various publications

Table 2
Range of Climate in Nova Scotia

	Temperature Daily Average		Precipitation Yearly			No. of Days with
	January	July	Rainfall	Snowfall	Total	Precipitation
	(C°)		mm	cm	mm	
Halifax International Airport	-6.0	18.2	1,223.8	271.0	1,490.6	166
Kentville	-5.0	19.2	896.5	275.0	1,177.4	159
Sydney	-4.7	17.7	1,082.5	317.9	1,399.9	186
Truro	-6.8	17.8	914.3	246.7	1,138.7	164
Yarmouth	-2.7	16.3	1,086.5	208.3	1,281.6	157

SOURCE: "Canadian Climate Normals, 1951-1980, Temperature and Precipitation", Environment Canada

Grist Mill at Balmoral Falls

Map 1

Location of Nova Scotia

Historical Perspective

When John Cabot planted the English flag on the Northern Cape Breton shore in June 1497, there were already 25,000 native Mic Mac Indians in Nova Scotia. It was the French, however, in 1605 under Pierre Du Gua, Sieur de Monts, who established the first permanent settlement of Europeans north of the Gulf of Mexico at Port Royal. Samuel de Champlain accompanied him and organized the famous Order of the Good Time, the first social club in North America.

In the early 1700's, the English began to seriously contest the French ownership of the province. This claim went back to 1621 when King James I of England granted the province to Sir William Alexander. King James named Nova Scotia "the Royal Province" and in 1625 a royal coat of arms was granted. From this crest came the Nova Scotia flag, which made it the first colony of Great Britain with its own flag.

For a century, the Acadians, the French-speaking settlers in the Minas Basin area, prospered in their trade with the New England states while England and France continued their battle for the territory. The French fortress at Louisbourg was captured by the British and then handed back in 1748 under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. A year later the seat of government moved from Annapolis Royal to Halifax, when Governor Edward Cornwallis established a garrison and settlement there. British distrust of the Acadians led to their expulsion to Louisiana and Virginia in 1755, an event immortalized in Longfellow's poem "Evangeline". Louisbourg fell to the British for the last time in 1758 and, after British control was firmly established in Nova Scotia, many of the Acadians returned.

In 1753, 2,000 Protestants from Germany founded Lunenburg Town and County. In 1760, 22 shiploads of New England Planters arrived to occupy lands vacated by the Acadians. Seven years later, 7,000 more Planters settled mainly in the Annapolis Valley. In the 1770's 11 shiploads of Yorkshiremen settled in Cumberland County where many of their descendants still farm the land. After the War of 1812, several thousand Blacks, including the Chesapeake Blacks,

settled in the Halifax-Dartmouth area. Following the American Revolution, 25,000 Loyalists arrived, 10,000 of whom founded the Town of Shelburne in 1783. Early in the 1800's, the Highland Scots started to arrive and within 30 years, 50,000 had settled on Cape Breton Island and in Pictou and Antigonish Counties.

Primarily through the efforts of newspaper owner and patriot, Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia became the first British colony to win responsible government in 1848. The province was one of the original four provinces that joined the federation called the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Autumn Scene in Hants Co.

Government

The government of Nova Scotia consists of a 52 member elected House of Assembly and a Lieutenant Governor who is the Queen's representative in the province. The Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the federal Cabinet, acting on recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada. The Legislative Assembly is elected by the people for a term of five years, however, it may be dissolved at any time by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Premier of the Province. The last general election was held in November 1984. The standings for the political parties at that time were — Progressive Conservatives 42, Liberals 6, New Democrats 3, and Cape Breton Labour Party 1. Ministers of the Executive Council, or Cabinet, are selected by the Premier from elected representatives and are usually members of the majority party.

Nova Scotia's representation in the government of Canada consists of 11 members of the 282 member elected House of Commons and 10 senators in the 104 member appointed Senate.

The constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act, 1867 (now the Constitution Act, 1867), an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the Constitution Act, 1982, an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom adopted by the Parliament of Canada. The Constitution Act, 1982, provides for a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, language rights, the principles of the reduction of regional economic disparities and the making of fiscal equalization payments to certain provinces by the Government of Canada, the amendment of the Constitution in Canada and enlarged provincial jurisdiction over and taxation of certain natural resources and electrical energy.

Under the Constitution, the provinces are assigned jurisdiction over education, municipal institutions, property and civil rights, natural resources, other matters of purely provincial or local concern and the borrowing of money on the credit of the provinces. The Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction over all areas not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures, including such matters as the Federal public debt and property, the regulation of trade and

commerce, currency and coinage, banks and banking, national defence, the postal service, railways and navigation.

There are 66 municipal units — cities, towns and rural municipalities (comprising counties or part-counties) — having local governments with powers to enact by-laws governing such matters as zoning and planning.

Principal sources of revenues for the Province include personal and corporate income taxes, sales taxes, federal equalization payments and federal established programs financing payments. Principal sources of funds for the municipalities are residential and business property taxes and transfers from the federal and provincial governments.

Fishing Village on Isle Madame

Human Resources

Population

The population of Nova Scotia was estimated to be 880,700 at June 1, 1985 as compared to the latest official Census of Canada count of 847,440 at June 1981. In the four year period since the Census the population of the province is estimated to have increased by 32,200, as compared to an increase of only 18,800 in the 1976 to 1981 intercensal period. The most recent growth rate is more in line with that experienced in the early seventies.

Table 3
Population and Vital Statistics, Nova Scotia

Period	Natural Increase	Net Interprovincial Migration	Net International Migration	Population Change
1961-66	59,526	-27,124	-10,931	19,000
1966-71	37,418	-16,396	- 6,923	33,000
1971-76	32,141	11,307	5,955	39,600
1976-81	27,507	- 7,140	- 1,757	18,800
1981-82	5,175	- 1,936	1,080	4,300
1982-83	5,291	3,791	628	9,800
1983-84	5,450	4,668	543	10,600
1984-85	5,508	2,409	699	8,600

Table 3 (cont'd.)
Population and Vital Statistics, Nova Scotia

Period	Population*	Live Births	Deaths
1961-66	756,000	91,138	31,612
1966-71	789,000	70,613	33,195
1971-76	828,600	66,470	34,329
1976-81	847,400	62,198	34,691
1981-82	851,700	12,077	6,902
1982-83	861,500	12,371	7,080
1983-84	872,100	12,313	6,863
1984-85	880,700	12,534	7,026

*Population June 1 at end of period.
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 84-001, 91-210

The annual number of births in the province has remained fairly steady, at slightly over 12,000, for the past decade. Deaths, on an annual basis, have remained at slightly under 7,000 in this same time span. International migration, on a net basis, has not made a significant contribution to population change since the mid seventies.

Interprovincial migration, however, has been the major factor in changes in the growth rate of the population. During the sixties the province lost over 43,000 persons on a net basis to central and western Canada. The trend was reversed between 1971 and 1976, with a positive flow of 11,300 to Nova Scotia. From 1976 to 1982 outflows again occurred with a net loss of over 9,000 residents. A combination of high unemployment rates in other provinces and notable employment gains in Nova Scotia resulted in a net inflow of over 10,800 persons between mid 1982 and mid 1985.

Urban and Rural

Between 1976 and 1981 the rural portion of the population in Nova Scotia increased from 43.4% to 44.9% of the total. Rural farm

Table 4
Population by Age Groups and Sex
Nova Scotia
1971-1985

Age Groups — % of Total	1971	1976	1981	1985
0-14	30.5	27.0	23.4	21.9
15-24	18.8	19.6	19.4	18.2
25-34	12.1	14.8	16.4	16.9
35-44	10.3	10.2	11.4	13.5
45-54	10.4	9.6	9.4	9.3
55-64	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.7
65+	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.6
Sex — % of Total				
Male	50.3	50.0	49.5	49.5
Female	49.7	50.0	50.5	50.5
Total Population	788,960	828,570	847,445	880,700

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada and Cat. 91-518

population, however, declined by almost three thousand to 17,700. The major residential growth areas were thus in the suburban areas outside of incorporated cities and towns.

In the 1976 to 1984 period 43% of the total population growth for the province took place within Halifax County. The growth of 6.4% for this period by Halifax County, however, was matched by Antigonish County and exceeded by Lunenburg (10.4%), Kings (10.1%), Hants (8.1%), Colchester (7.5%) and Yarmouth (7.1%).

Because of the constrained boundaries of most incorporated towns and cities and the decreasing average size of households,

Table 5
Population by County, Nova Scotia

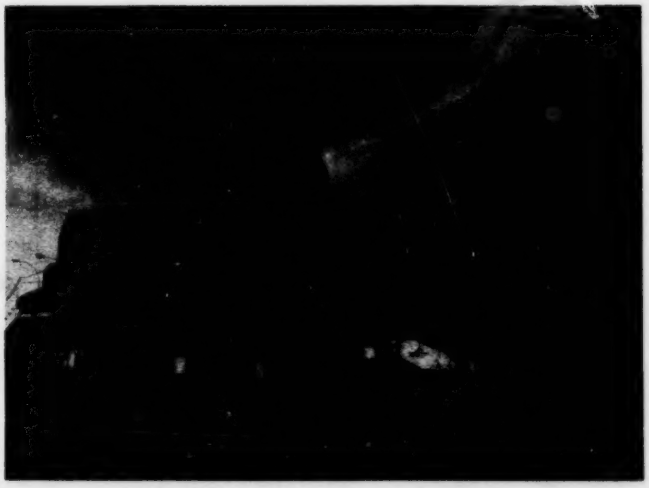
	1971	1976	1981	1984[1]
Annapolis	21,841	23,208	22,522	23,100
Antigonish	16,814	17,573	18,110	18,700
Cape Breton	129,075	128,229	127,035	128,800
Colchester	37,735	41,771	43,224	44,900
Cumberland	35,160	35,914	35,231	35,500
Digby	20,349	20,932	21,689	22,100
Guysborough	12,864	12,825	12,752	13,000
Halifax	261,461	278,531	288,126	296,400
Hants	28,935	32,383	33,121	35,000
Inverness	20,375	21,773	22,337	22,700
Kings	44,975	47,977	49,739	52,800
Lunenburg	38,422	42,388	45,746	46,800
Pictou	46,104	49,076	50,350	50,800
Queens	12,950	12,947	13,126	13,500
Richmond	12,734	12,447	12,284	12,200
Shelburne	16,661	16,970	17,328	17,900
Victoria	7,323	8,417	8,432	8,700
Yarmouth	24,682	25,210	26,290	27,000
Total	788,960	828,571	847,442	869,900

[1]Statistics Canada Postcensal Estimates
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada and 91-211

Map 2

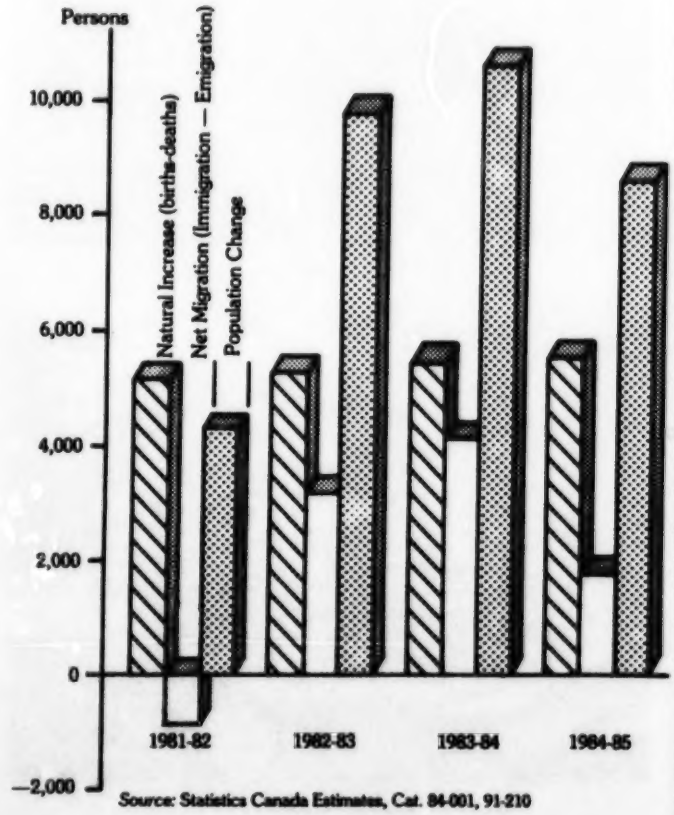
Nova Scotia Counties

Waterfront Scene at West Berlin



World Trade & Convention Centre, Halifax

Chart 1
Components of Population Change
Nova Scotia, 1981-1985



Source: Statistics Canada Estimates, Cat. 84-001, 91-210

Table 6
Population of Cities and Towns (3,000 +)
Nova Scotia, 1976 and 1981

City or Town	1976	1981	City or Town	1976	1981
Amherst (t)	10,315	9,684	Pictou (t)	4,588	4,628
Antigonish (t)	5,478	5,205	Port Hawkesbury (t)	4,008	3,850
Bedford* (t)	4,977[1]	6,777	Springhill (t)	5,220	4,896
Bridgewater (t)	6,010	6,669	Stellarton (t)	5,366	5,435
Dartmouth (c)	65,341	62,277	Sydney (c)	30,645	29,444
Glace Bay (t)	21,836	21,466	Sydney Mines (t)	8,965	8,501
Halifax (c)	117,882	114,594	Trenton (t)	3,224	3,154
Kentville (t)	5,056	4,974	Truro (t)	12,840	12,552
Liverpool (t)	3,336	3,304	Westville (t)	4,268	4,522
Lunenburg (t)	3,024	3,014	Windsor (t)	3,702	3,646
New Glasgow (t)	10,672	10,464	Wolfville (t)	3,073	3,235
New Waterford (t)	9,223	8,808	Yarmouth (t)	7,801	7,475
North Sydney (t)	8,319	7,820			

*Incorporated as a town July 1, 1980
[1]Approximate
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

most of these centres lost population to adjoining suburban areas in the 1976 to 1981 intercensal period. While the population of the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth declined, the Town of Bedford and the suburban areas of Cole Harbour and Sackville exhibited notable growth. The Halifax Metro Area, comprising the entire western half of Halifax County, had a population of 277,700 in 1981. This is the largest urban concentration east of Quebec City and functions as a regional headquarters for many government and private institutions.

The second major urban area in the province is the industrial heart of Cape Breton, centering on the City of Sydney. The five adjacent towns and surrounding suburban areas had a 1981 population of 121,100. A total of twelve towns in the province have populations in excess of 5,000 and an additional ten have a population between 3,000, and 5,000.

Age and Sex

A gradual shift has taken place over the period since 1941 in the male to female ratio in the province. In 1941 there were 105 males to every 100 females in Nova Scotia but this dropped to 102 in 1951, 103 in 1961, 101 in 1971 and to 98 by the time of the 1981 Census. An equivalent decline was evidenced at the national level during this period.

The decline in birth rates which began in the early sixties has resulted in a shift in the age distribution of the population. Extended life expectency has also contributed to a general graying of the population. Between 1976 and 1984 the proportion of the total population under fifteen years of age declined from 27.0% to 22.2% while those over sixty-five year of age increased from 9.7% to 11.4% of the total. The post-war baby boom has now moved into their early twenties, this taking the pressure off all levels of the education system. Over the past five years, however, this baby boom group has expanded the labour force markedly.

Ethnicity/Language/Religion

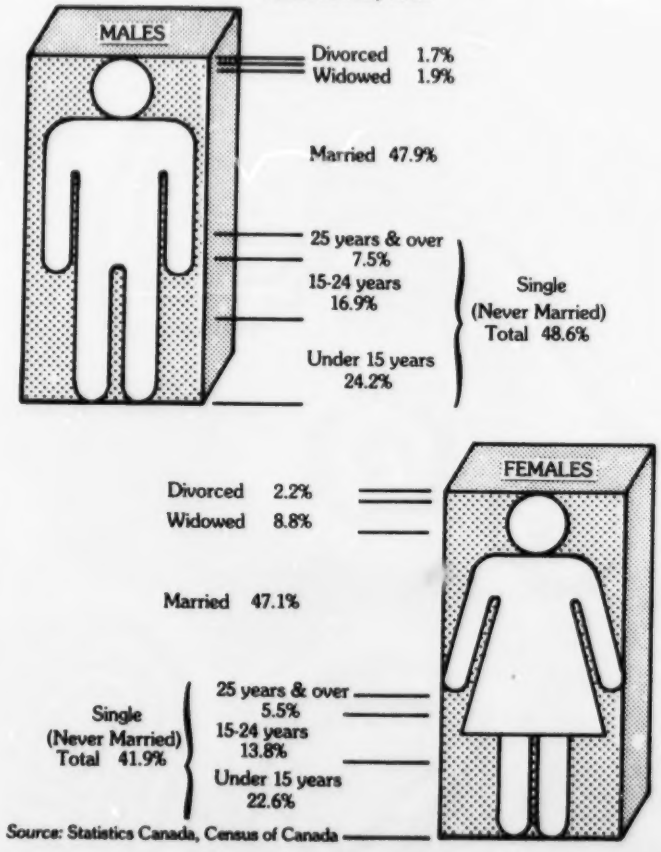
In 1981 the Census of Canada revealed that 79.3% of the province's population was of British origin and 9.3% of French origin while 8.6% were of multiple origins. Other major ethnic groups represented included 33,145 German, 13,495 Dutch and 6,305 Native Peoples. 81.5% of the residents of the province in 1981 were born in Nova Scotia, 13.6% were born in other parts of Canada and 5.0% were born outside Canada.

English only is spoken by 92.3% of the population while French only is spoken by 0.2% and 7.4% of residents speak both English and French.

Major religious groups amongest the 1981 population included 36.9% Roman Catholic, 20.2% United Church, 15.6% Anglican, 12.1% Baptist and 4.6% Presbyterian. Over 34,000 provincial residents professed no religious affiliation.

Chart 2

Population by Marital Status and Sex
Nova Scotia, 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 7
Population Age 15 and Over and Labour Force Activity,
Nova Scotia, 1980-1984
Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate Canada, 1980-1984

	Nova Scotia			
	Population 15+	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
	(number — thousands)			
1980	619	356	321	35
1981	626	359	322	36
1982	633	361	313	47
1983	642	369	320	49
1984	653	387	337	51

Table 7 (cont'd.)
Population Age 15 and Over and Labour Force Activity,
Nova Scotia, 1980-1984
Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate Canada, 1980-1984

	Nova Scotia		Canada	
	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	%	%	%	%
1980	9.7	57.4	7.5	64.1
1981	10.2	57.3	7.5	64.8
1982	13.2	57.0	11.0	64.1
1983	13.2	57.4	11.9	64.4
1984	13.1	59.3	11.3	64.8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 71-201

Labour Force

The labour force in Nova Scotia grew by 31,000 between 1980 and 1984. The overall participation rate increased from 57.4% to 59.3% in this period due to more females actively seeking employment. For Halifax County the participation rate stood at 68.7% in 1984 while the other regions of the province had rates between 52.9% and 56.7%. The overall Nova Scotia rate remains considerably below the Canadian rate of 64.8% in 1984. Total

Table 8
Labour Force Characteristics, Economic Regions
Nova Scotia, 1984

	Population 15+	Labour Force	Employed
	thousands		
Region 21	128	68	55
Region 22	123	70	61
Region 23	79	44	39
Region 24	99	52	47
Region 25	223	153	137
Nova Scotia	653	388	338

Table 8 (cont'd.)
Labour Force Characteristics, Economic Regions
Nova Scotia, 1984

	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
		%	%
Region 21	13	19.7	53.1
Region 22	9	13.3	56.7
Region 23	6	13.0	56.2
Region 24	5	10.0	52.9
Region 25	17	10.9	68.7
Nova Scotia	51	13.0	59.4

Region 21 — Cape Breton Island
Region 22 — Counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Region 23 — Counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Region 24 — Counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Region 25 — County of Halifax
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 71-001

employment in the province increased by 16,000 or 5.0% between 1980 and 1984. Nationally, employment growth was only 2.7% in this time frame.

On a sectoral basis, proportionally less Nova Scotians are employed in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors than at the Canada level. The other goods producing sectors of forestry, fishing, mining and construction, however, employ 10.3% of persons in the province compared to 7.8% for Canada. Within the service sectors the community, business and personal services group is the largest employer, with 32.9% of total provincial employment, and this has been the fastest growing sector in the past decade. While the lack of head offices results in a lesser proportion of employment in the finance sector within the province, the Armed Forces and federal government regional offices gives the overall public administration sector an added presence within Nova Scotia. The trade sector,

Table 9
Employment By Industry
Percentage of Total Employment
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1984

Industry	Nova Scotia	Canada
Agriculture	2.1	4.3
Other Primary	5.0	2.6
Forestry	0.8*	0.6
Fishing	2.1*	0.3
Mining	2.1*	1.6
Manufacturing	12.8	17.9
Construction	5.3	5.2
Transportation & Utilities	8.3	7.8
Trade	19.3	17.5
Finance	4.5	5.7
Services	32.9	31.7
Public Administration & Defence	9.5	7.2
Total Employment	100.0 %	100.0 %

*Estimated
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 71-001 and Department of Development

comprising both retail and wholesale outlets, provides employment for 19.3% of the provincial labour force versus 17.5% at the national level.

The occupational grouping of the employed labour force in Nova Scotia shows the largest group to be managerial and professional, accounting for 26.1% of the total. Next largest groups in order are clerical (16.0%), service (15.7%), processing (12.2%), and sales (9.2%). The most notable differences between Nova Scotia and Canada are a higher proportion in service and construction occupations in the province and a lesser proportion in processing occupations.

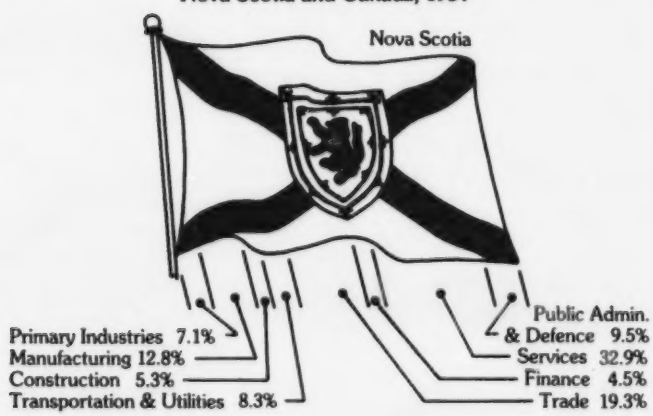
Unemployment in Nova Scotia has remained in the thirteen percent range over the 1982 to 1984 period. Between 1980 and 1984 the growth of 16,000 in total employment was not comparable to the 31,000 increase in the labour force, resulting in an increase in the number of unemployed, from 35,000 to 51,000. While the

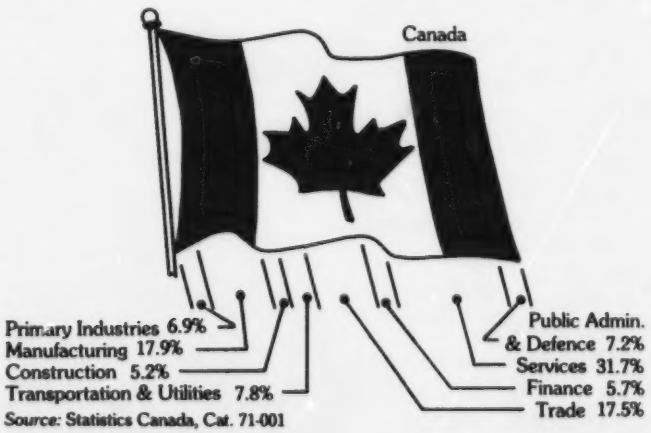
Table 10
Employment By Occupation
As a Percentage of Total
Employment
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1984

	Nova Scotia	Canada
Managerial, Professional, etc.	26.1	27.0
Clerical	16.0	17.0
Sales	9.2	9.6
Service	15.7	13.7
Primary Occupations	6.5	6.0
Processing	12.2	14.1
Construction	6.5	5.2
Transportation	4.2	3.7
Materials Handling and other Crafts	3.6	3.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 71-001

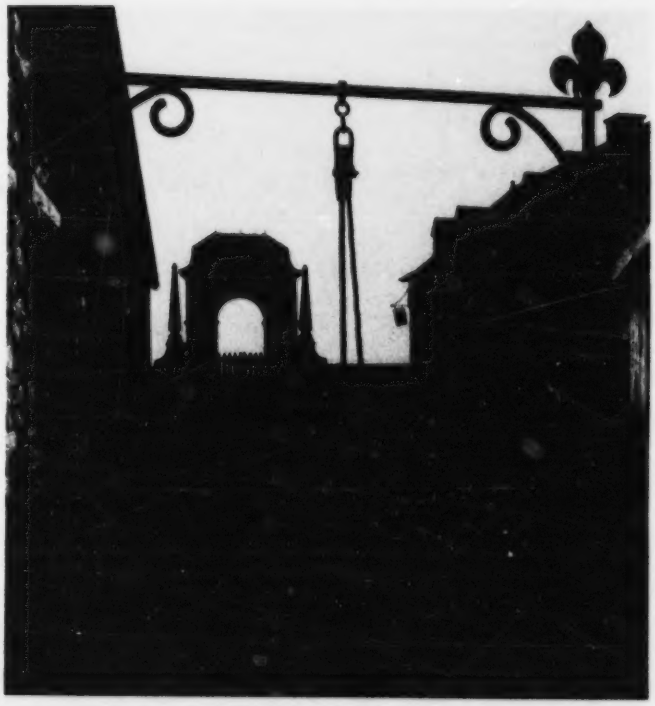
Chart 3
Employment by Industry
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1984





Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 71-001

provincial unemployment rate is lower then the average for the Atlantic Provinces it is traditionally two percentage points above the national average. Within the province, the 1984 average unemployment rates ranged from a low of 10.0% in the South Shore and 10.9% in Halifax County to a high of 19.7% on Cape Breton Island.



Fortress at Louisbourg

Table 11
Components of Income

	Nova Scotia			
	1974	1984	1974	1984
	(millions of $)		(% of total)	
Personal Income	3,375	10,196	100.0	100.0
Wages and Salaries & Supplementary Labour Income	2,125	6,128	63.0	60.1
Net Income of Farm Operations from Farm Production	21	66	0.6	0.6
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	200	678	5.9	6.6
Interest, Dividends & Misc. Investment Income	263	934	7.8	9.2
Government Transfer Payments to Persons	559	1,935	16.6	19.0
Other	207	455	6.1	4.5

Table 11 (cont'd.)
Components of Income

	Canada			
	1974	1984	1974	1984
	(millions of $)		(% of total)	
Personal Income	116,867	362,086	100.0	100.0
Wages and Salaries & Supplementary Labour Income	80,086	232,220	68.5	64.1
Net Income of Farm Operations from Farm Production	3,359	3,544	2.9	1.0
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	6,901	20,496	5.9	5.7
Interest, Dividends & Misc. Investment Income	10,914	47,556	9.3	13.1
Government Transfer Payments to Persons	13,880	53,859	11.9	14.9
Other	1,727	4,411	1.5	1.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 13-201

Income Levels

Total personal income for all provincial residents in 1984 reached $10.2 billions. 60.1% of this total was comprised of wages and salaries as compared to 64.1% at the Canada level. Other earned income, such as farm income, business income and investment income, made up 16.4% of total income in Nova Scotia in 1984 versus 19.8% for the nation. Government transfer payments grew from 16.6% to 19.0% of total income in Nova Scotia in the past decade and while this was considerably above the national rate of 14.9% in 1984, the increase was more notable for all of Canada.

Per capita income for all Nova Scotians is estimated at $11,693 for 1984, an increase of 45.6% since 1980. The increase was above that for all Canadians in this period and resulted in an improvement in the ratio of the Nova Scotia average to the Canadian average, from 78.9% to 81.1%.

Preliminary estimates of average household income in Nova Scotia in 1984 was $26,475 and average family income stood at $30,883. Comparable figures for the Atlantic Provinces were $26,173 and $29,853, respectively, and for Canada they were $30,064 and $35,853, respectively.

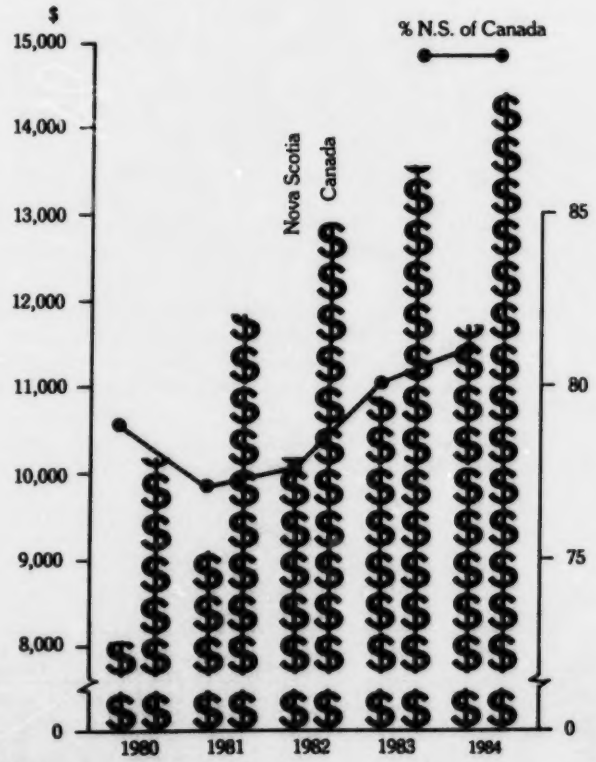
The average weekly wage earned in the province in 1984 was $360, however, there were considerable variations to this average

Table 12
Personal Income Per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada
(Dollars)

Year	Nova Scotia	Canada	N.S. as % Canada
1980	8,032	10,178	78.9
1981	9,143	11,853	77.1
1982	10,150	12,887	78.8
1983	10,852	13,542	80.1
1984	11,693	14,412	81.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 13-201

Chart 4
Personal Income per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1980-1984



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 13-576

from one sector to another. The highest average weekly wage of $541 was earned in the mining sector, followed by $468 in public administration, $445 in utilities and $430 in construction. At the other end of the scale the average for the trade sector was only $247 per week.

Minimum wage legislation in effect in Nova Scotia provides for a minimum hourly rate of $4.00 per hour for experienced workers 18 years of age and over. For underage and inexperienced employees a rate of $3.55 per hour applies. Overtime rates of not less than time and one-half the minimum rate applies where the period worked in a week exceeds 48 hours.

Table 13
Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Nova Scotia
(Dollars)

Industry	1982[1]	1983[2]	1984[2]
Mining	472.16	480.53	541.40
Manufacturing	368.15	376.27	405.09
Construction	449.63	383.17	429.68
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	414.86	421.94	444.68
Trade	230.49	233.50	247.28
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	346.29	359.30	375.30
Service	195.99	317.18	322.71
Public Administration	N/A	439.47	468.33
Industrial Aggregate	329.12	342.77	360.22

1. 1982 covers firms with 20 or more employees.
2. 1983 and 1984 not strictly comparable with 1982, because of an expanded survey starting in March 1983.

1983 covers a ten-month period rather than a 12-month.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 72-002

Prices

The Statistics Canada monthly consumer price index is compiled only for the Halifax Metro Area within the province. Both the Halifax and the Canadian index are measured on a price level of 100.0 in 1981. The average for all items in Halifax in 1984 was 21.9% above the 1981 level as compared to an increase of 22.3% for Canada. The food component of the Halifax index rose by only 10.8% in the 1981 to 1984 period whereas the housing component increased by 25.3%.

The most significant difference in cost of living from one area to another is the cost of housing or rent. In October 1985 Royal LePage Real Estate Services estimated the price of a three bedroom bungalow in Halifax's Clayton Park at $124,000 while the same house in other areas was priced as follows: — Dartmouth East $83,000, Bedford $98,000 and Sackville $74,000. A comparable house in other parts of the province would generally be priced in the $60,000 to $70,000 range. Rental rates for a modern two bedroom apartment averages approximately $575.00 per month in Halifax City as compared to $525.00 in Dartmouth and $450.00 to $500.00 in the larger towns of the province.

Taxation rates for provincial residents include a retail sales tax of 10% to cover most physician and hospital costs. Excluded from this sales tax is food for home consumption, drugs, restaurant meals under $4.00 and most clothing and shoes. The personal income

Table 14
Consumer Price Index, Halifax and Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Halifax			Canada		
	All Items	Food	Housing	All Items	Food	Housing
1980	89.4	89.2	89.3	88.9	89.8	89.0
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	109.6	103.1	112.4	110.8	107.2	112.5
1983	116.8	105.9	121.6	117.2	111.2	120.2
1984	121.9	110.8	126.3	122.3	117.4	124.7

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 62-010

tax rate for Nova Scotia residents is 56.5% of the federal basic tax while the corporation tax is 15% of taxable income and 10% for small businesses. Residential property tax rates for 1985 averaged $1.44 per $100.00 of assessed value (approximately 75% of market value) for all municipalities in the province while commercial and business occupancy rates averaged $2.53. At September 1985 the provincial tax on gasoline was $0.097 per litre and the average price of regular unleaded gasoline was $0.595 per litre in Halifax and $0.604 in Sydney.

Oil continues to be the major source of home heating in the province. Price of heating oil in September 1985 stood at $0.383 per litre in Halifax and $0.392 in Sydney. Electrical heating in homes is growing in popularity, with over 30,000 dwellings, or 11.2% of total occupied dwellings, using electricity as a principal heating fuel in 1981. At January 1985 the monthly power rates for residential users of 250 KWH was placed at $22.41 while users of 500 KWH paid $37.02 and those using 1,000 KWH paid $65.72.

Scene near Oxford

Production

Gross Domestic Product is used to compare the sectoral contributions to total economic activity in the province. While GDP in the primary sectors of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, is relatively low, these sectors provide the raw materials upon which a considerable proportion of manufacturing is based.

In total, GDP for the resource sectors in 1985 is estimated at $224 millions (valued in constant 1971 dollars). In real terms this was an increase of 8.7% over the 1980 total. Manufacturing and

Table 15
Gross Domestic Product by Sector
Nova Scotia, 1980 and 1985
(Millions of 1971 Dollars)

	1980	1985	% Change 1980-1985
Agriculture	44	48	9.1
Forestry	16	14	-12.5
Fishing & Trapping	54	62	14.8
Mining	92	100	8.7
Manufacturing	418	455	8.9
Construction	194	261	34.5
Utilities	93	107	15.1
Transportation & Communication	337	391	16.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	404	580	43.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	390	450	15.4
Community, Business & Personal Service	563	718	27.5
Public Administration and Defence	440	474	7.7
All Industries	3,044	3,659	20.2

SOURCE: Conference Board of Canada

utilities exhibited modest increases of 8.9% and 15.1%, respectively, in the 1980 to 1985 period while the construction sector grew by a very healthy 34.5%. The service sectors contributed most to the overall 20.2% increase in total GDP for the province. Increases for these sectors were transportation and communication 16.0%, wholesale and retail trade 43.6%, finance, insurance and real estate 15.4%, community, business and personal services 27.5% and public administration and defence 7.7%.

Digby - St. John Ferry at Digby

Natural Resource Development

Agriculture

Total farms in Nova Scotia numbered 5,045 at the time of the 1981 Census of Agriculture, however, only 1,846 of these had sales of agricultural products in excess of $10,000. While total farm area was 466,023 hectares, only 177,982 ha. were improved and land area under crops covered 112,782 ha. Improved land increased 5.5% between 1976 and 1981 and improved land per farm increased from 31 ha. to 35.3 ha. 71.5% of all farms were fully owner operated and a further 25.7% were part tenant/part owner operated. Agricultural production in Nova Scotia is thus very much a family run operation. In addition to the more than 5,000 operators, employment was also provided to the equivalent of over 3,000 full time employees on farms in the province.

Farm cash receipts in 1984 reached $261 millions, an increase of 31.4% since 1980. Over this period Nova Scotia farms fared better than all Canadian farms due to the diversity of farming within the

Table 16
Farm Cash Receipts, Nova Scotia, 1980-1984
(thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984P
Fruits	13,711	18,189	22,251	20,557	24,759
Vegetables	4,906	6,698	6,974	7,296	7,644
Other Crops	16,137	17,653	17,851	19,479	21,511
Total Crops	34,754	42,540	47,076	47,332	53,914
Cattle and Calves	28,733	24,440	24,093	24,722	23,890
Hogs	22,437	27,215	32,228	28,198	32,940
Sheep & Lambs	749	1,274	1,206	1,247	1,357
Dairy Products	55,878	62,615	67,547	67,789	73,981
Poultry & Eggs	38,006	44,111	44,031	44,260	48,140
Other Live Stock & Products	10,163	10,767	9,626	10,543	11,657
Total Livestock & Products	155,966	170,422	178,731	176,759	191,965
Other Products & Payments	8,071	13,301	9,736	10,898	15,296
Total Cash Receipts	198,791	226,263	235,543	234,989	261,175

P-Preliminary
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 21-001 and 21-202

province. The most important cash receipt in this sector is dairy products, with a value of $74 millions, followed by poultry and eggs at $48 millions, hogs at $33 millions, other crops at $29 millions, fruits at $25 millions and cattle and calves at $24 millions.

The tree fruit industry represents a farm gate value of $9 to $11 millions, depending on yields and market prices. In recent years, the yield has averaged approximately 2.9 million bushels of apples and 62 thousand bushels of pears. The 1983 strawberry crop was estimated at 4.3 million quarts. Approximately 55% of the strawberries were sold by U-picks, 30.9% sold fresh within Nova Scotia, 4.1% was sold to other provinces and 10% went to processing. Approximately 400 ha. were harvested. Blueberries have become the number one fruit crop with over 8,000 hectares of lowbush blueberries in production. Provincial production in 1982 exceeded six thousand metric tonnes with a farm value of $8.5 millions.

Production of maple syrup and maple syrup products exceeded 65,000 litres in 1984 with a value at the camp of over a half million dollars. A wide variety of vegetables are produced, utilizing approximately 4,700 ha. and having a 1983 value of $12 million at the farm gate.

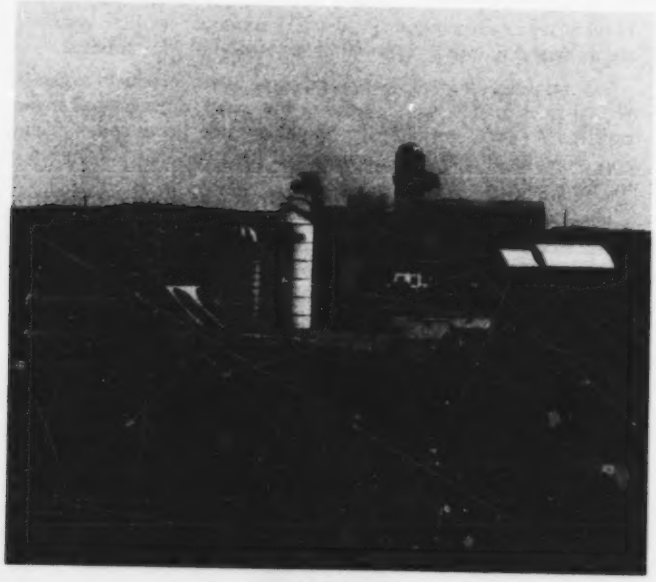
In 1983, 690 beekeepers in Nova Scotia produced approximately 250 metric tonnes of honey valued at $5.5 millions. Tobacco growers numbered 16 in 1983 and production totalled 725 tonnes, grossing farmers $2.7 millions. There are over 700 growers of grain in the province with annual production of 50,000 tonnes of grain, including milling wheat, feed wheat, rye, soybean, barley, oats and corn.

Greenhouse operations numbered 90 in 1983 and covered 167,700 m^2. Total sales by these operations exceeded $10.7 millions. Vegetables accounted for 9% of total sales while the remainder was flowers and ornamental shrubs.

In 1983, the value of milk received by distributors was $72.1 millions, 69.3% being utilized as fluid milk and 30.7% for manufacturing. Two hundred producers shipped cream valued at $1 million to three provincial plants in 1983.

Over 1,300 beef producers in Nova Scotia provide only a portion of the 225 kilos per week consumed in the province. The 200 hog producers marketed over 224,000 hogs in 1983 with cash receipts of nearly $27.5 million and almost 400 sheep producers had 46,000 sheep and lambs at mid 1983.

1984 production of eggs in Nova Scotia was almost 18 million dozen. In 1983 turkey meat production of 1,811 metric tonnes was valued at $3.0 millions and fowl and chicken meat production of 14,683 metric tonnes was valued at $21.4 millions.



Farm in Pictou Co.

Fisheries

Preliminary statistics indicate total landed value of $259.5 millions for all sea fish in 1984. This was a decline of 6.1% from the record value for the 1983 catch. The volume of the 1984 catch, at 381,829 metric tonnes was down 10.3% from 1983 and 17.3% below the average of the previous four years.

Table 17
Sea Fish Landings, Value, by Species, Nova Scotia
1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[P]
	(thousands of dollars)				
Groundfish	97,866	108,457	124,225	119,533	113,114
Pelagic & Estuarial	27,579	16,481	21,514	17,507	13,085
Molluscs & Crustaceans	104,426	137,664	112,798	138,344	132,466
Miscellaneous Items, Seals, Livers, Roe, Seaweeds, etc.	1,701	1,125	875	1,064	826
TOTAL	231,572	263,727	259,411	276,448	259,491

P-Preliminary
SOURCE: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Table 18
Sea Fish Landings, Quantity, by Species, Nova Scotia
1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[P]
	(metric tonnes)				
Groundfish	261,729	277,958	293,473	282,046	266,286
Pelagic & Estuarial	95,897	94,521	91,529	82,114	68,529
Molluscs & Crustaceans	79,196	94,992	75,790	61,694	47,014
Miscellaneous Items, Seals, Livers, Roe, Seaweeds, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	436,822	467,471	460,792	425,854	381,829

P-Preliminary
SOURCE: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

The 1984 catch was composed for 266,286 tonnes of groundfish valued at $113.1 millions, 47,014 tonnes of molluscs and crustaceans (primarily lobsters and scallops) valued at $132.5 millions and 68,529 tonnes of pelagic and estuarial species valued at $13.1 millions.

The preliminary value of fish products for 1983 was $498 millions with frozen groundfish being the largest item, valued at $159.2 millions. Fresh and frozen shellfish was a close second with a value of $155.8 millions, followed by fresh fish at $59.2 millions, dried salted at $39.3 millions and pickled and cured at $18.5 millions.

There were 12,543 registered fishermen in the province in 1983, of whom 7,343 derived more than 75% of their income from fishing, 1,500 derived 26-75% of their income from fishing, and 3,700 were only fishing on a part time basis and deriving less than 25% of their income from this activity.

Table 19
Value of Fish Products, Nova Scotia, 1980-1983

	1980	1981	1982	1983P
		($'000)		
Fresh	35,709	39,263	51,406	59,230
Frozen*	144,418	139,051	166,257	159,207
Fresh & Frozen Shellfish	143,099	154,172	140,477	155,843
Smoked	2,788	2,849	3,160	2,968
Dried Salted	48,836	45,360	50,696	39,337
Pickled & Cured	22,697	46,623	53,878	18,495
Meal	8,978	9,437	7,401	8,782
Other	32,270	47,427	49,916	53,802
TOTAL	438,795	484,182	523,191	497,664

P-Preliminary
*Includes fresh frozen bait
SOURCE: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Forestry

Total productive forest land in Nova Scotia exceeds 5.5 million hectares of which only 1.6 million ha, or 29.3%, is provincial crown land and a further 2.8% is in federal ownership. The majority of forest land is in the hands of many small owners, their holdings accounting for 49.3% of the total. Two-thirds of gross merchantable species are softwoods, with the predominant species being spruce, fir and white pine. Amongst hardwoods, the main species are red maple, sugar maple and yellow birch.

With 81.3% of the provincial land area covered by forest, this resource is of paramount importance to Nova Scotia. Total commercial production in 1984 amounted 3.3 million cubic metres, solid wood equivalent. This was comprised of 992,476 m^3 of sawlogs and 2.3 million m^3 of round products. Production of chips in the same year totalled 657,991 m^3 (stacked).

Sawn products in 1984 included 192 mil fbm of lumber, 7,565 thousands of laths, mine packs, railway ties, boxwood, shingles and staves. The 3.7 million m^3 (stacked) of pulpwood was primarily used by the five millls in the pulp and paper segment. These include a Kraft pulpmill at Abercrombie Point, a sulphite pulpmill and newsprint mill at Point Tupper, a newsprint mill at Brooklyn, a paperboard mill at Hantsport and a hardboard plant at East River.

Table 20
Forest Species Composition, Nova Scotia

Softwood	%	Hardwood	%
White Spruce	9.1	Sugar Maple	5.5
Spruce	26.0	Red Maple	13.3
Fir	22.5	Yellow Birch	5.2
Hemlock	3.0	White Birch	2.7
White Pine	4.4	Aspen	2.9
Red Pine	0.4	Beech	2.0
Larch	1.2		
Other Softwood	0.1	Other Hardwood	1.7
Total % of Softwood	66.7	Total % of Hardwood	33.3

Total Volume of Softwood and Hardwood — 290,433 cubic metres.

SOURCE: N.S. Department of Lands and Forests, 1975-1982 Forest Inventory

Firms operating sawmills for the production of lumber and/or boxwood numbered 352 in 1984. Forty-five of these firms produced over one million board feet of lumber in 1984 while at the other end of the scale 221 produced less than 100 Mfbm.

Table 21
Productive Forest Land Ownership and Forest Production
Nova Scotia

	Ownership	
	Hectares	%
Private Land		
— Large Landowners[1]	1,035,360	18.6
— Small Landowners[2]	2,736,550	49.3
Public Land		
— Provincial Crown	1,624,450	29.3
— Federal	153,140	2.8
TOTAL	5,550,310	100.0

Table 21 (cont'd.)
Productive Forest Land Ownership and Forest Production
Nova Scotia

	Production				
	Sawlogs m^3 Solidwood	%	Round Products m^3 Solidwood	Total m^3 Solidwood	%
Private Land					
— Large Landowners[1]	454,813	49.9	525,656	980,469	44.7
— Small Landowners[2]	399,636	43.8	462,517	862,153	39.3
Public Land					
— Provincial Crown	57,514	6.3	292,180	349,694	16.0
— Federal					
TOTAL	911,963	100.0	1,280,353	2,192,316	100.0

Acres = hectares × 2.47
[1]Large landowners are those holding 1,000 acres of freehold land.
[2]Small landowners are those holding less than 1,000 acres.
SOURCE: Nova Scotia Forest Inventory, 1975-1982 and Nova Scotia Forest Products Directory, 1984 (1983 data).

Mining

Preliminary value of mineral production for 1984 is set at $293 millions for the province, representing an increase of 12.6% over the 1983 total.

Coal production of 3,110 tonnes in 1984 was valued at $162.6 millions, thus accounting for 55.5% of the total value of all minerals. More than sixty percent of this is utilized for generation of electricity within the province. Markets are also served in central Canada and many foreign countries. The 6.5 million tonnes of gypsum mined in Nova Scotia in 1984 represented 74.1% of the Canadian total. The principal market for this product is the New England and South Atlantic States where it is primarily used in the production of wallboard.

Table 22
Mineral Production by Value, Nova Scotia, 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[P]
			($'000)		
Metals	5,251	18,435	—	—	—
Non-Metals					
Barite	—	27	718	1,381	2,302
Gypsum	22,457	29,458	30,500	37,064	43,677
Peat	1,874	1,551	2,172	2,008	1,530
Quartz	1,419	2,334	x	x	x
Salt	26,895	26,809	x	x	x
Total	52,645	60,179	70,730	67,723	75,649
Coal	133,245	128,450	166,263	145,686	162,600
Structural Materials					
Clay Products	5,487	2,926	4,500	5,900	6,700
Cement	18,379	31,549	17,752	10,014	17,084
Sand and Gravel	24,423	23,047	17,302	23,076	21,600
Stone	7,308	4,244	4,638	7,784	9,400
Total	55,597	61,766	44,192	46,774	54,784
Grand Total	246,738	268,830	281,211	260,183	293,033

P-Preliminary
x-confidential
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 26-202

In mid 1984, Rio Algom Ltd. began development of an open-pit tin mine in Yarmouth County at an estimated cost of $150 millions. Operations began in October 1985 and the first tin was shipped to overseas markets late in 1985.

Structural materials valued at $54.8 millions in 1984 accounted for 18.7% of the total value of Nova Scotia's mineral production. The province also has major deposits of salt, limestone and anhydrite.

Substantial gas reserves have been discovered off the coast of Nova Scotia. The Venture Project in the vicinity of Sable Island is moving towards potential development and commercial production of natural gas and gas liquids under the direction of Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. Mobil has begun the process of obtaining the regulatory approvals needed to commence development of the natural gas reserves at Venture. Total development costs to bring the Venture Project into production are estimated to be in excess of $3 billions.

Table 23
Mineral Production, Value, Nova Scotia, 1980 and 1984

	(% of Total)	
	1980	**1984'**
Coal	54.0	55.5
Structual Materials	22.5	18.7
Gypsum	9.1	14.9
Salt and Quartz	12.3	9.6
Other	2.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0

P-Preliminary
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 26-202

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the commodity producing portion of the Nova Scotian economy and accounted for 12.8% of total provincial employment in 1984. The gross selling value of manufacturing shipments rose over 20% in the latest year to reach $4.7 billions.

The food and beverage component continues to dominate the manufacturing sector, providing 26.9% of the value of shipments and 34.2% of the employment. Fish processing is the largest portion of this group but it also includes significant processing of agricultural products, carbonated beverages, alcoholic beverages, confectionery, and other food and feed products.

The textiles sector includes knitting mills, men's and women's clothing, yarn and cloth mills and various specialty weaving and craft products. A total of 18 establishments employed over 3,300 in these industries in 1984.

Wood industries include sawmills, planing and millwork plants, building components and furniture and fixture plants. Printing and publishing establishments number 136 and employ 1,900 in the production of newspapers, magazines, business forms, etc. Three major pulp and paper mills dominate the paper and allied industries sector and provide for significant employment in wood cutting and reforestation. In 1984 Nova Scotia exported wood pulp valued at

Table 24
Principal Statistics, Manufacturing, Nova Scotia, 1980-1984

	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
1980	815	38,962	626,093	3,454,410	1,196,065
1981	814	38,807	691,093	3,822,633	1,317,037
1982	781	34,646	671,539	3,610,726	1,123,255
1983	805	34,223	710,038	3,891,530	1,233,294
1984	—	—	—	4,747,269[P]	—

P-Preliminary
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-203, 31-001

$163.7 millions and paper for printing valued at $158.6 millions. The majority of this was destined for the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

Machinery, metal fabricating, primary metals and transportation equipment industries include traditional operations such as the SYSCO steel mill at Sydney, the shipyards at Halifax and Pictou

Table 25
Manufacturing-Principal Industry Groups, Nova Scotia, 1982

	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Food & Beverage	205	11,850	186,549	969,915	313,178
Textiles	21	1,160	17,186	81,393	46,164
Clothing	5	171	1,642	6,145	3,719
Wood Industries	129	1,617	22,251	78,653	32,400
Furniture & Fixtures	42	243	3,095	10,924	6,095
Paper & Allied	15	2,918	71,790	344,485	168,279
Printing & Publishing	86	1,567	28,964	79,506	54,465
Metal Fabricating	71	1,408	27,265	99,218	50,879
Machinery Industries	12	394	7,774	12,287	6,805
Transportation Equipment	55	2,853	62,017	273,215	87,828
Electrical Products	13	1,001	19,622	42,357	18,077
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	41	735	15,438	62,467	30,498
Chemical & Chemical Products	17	1,105	34,662	134,837	42,350
Miscellaneous Mfg.	40	349	5,405	14,655	7,524
Total, All Industries	781	34,646	671,539	3,610,726	1,123,255

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-203

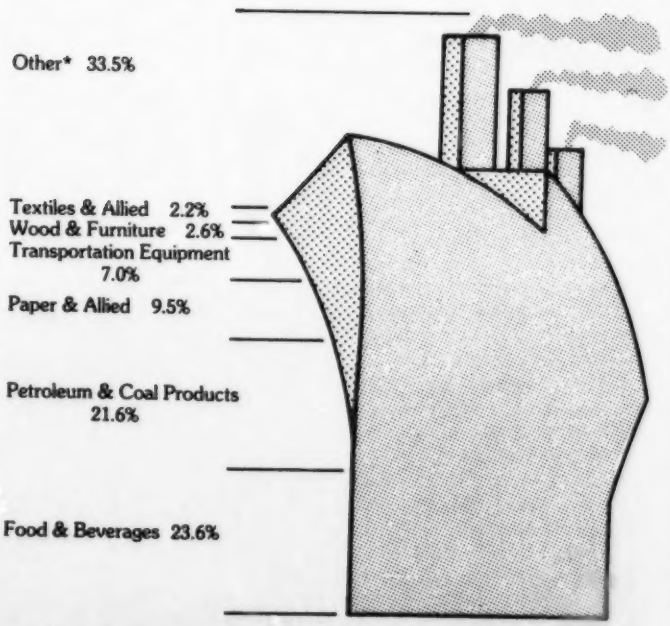
and the Trenton railcar plant as well as numerous new smaller specialty fabricating and machining operations oriented to the offshore.

The diverse provincial manufacturing sector also includes three Michelin Tire plants, employing approximately 4,000, a Volvo automobile assembly plant, a Crossley Karastan carpet plant, two oil refineries, a cement plant and 26 establishments in the electrical and electronics field. A Pratt and Whitney aircraft engine plant, under construction near the Halifax Airport, will bring a new era of advanced technology to the province.

The 1984 Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers includes 1,587 establishments employing 46,412 workers and owners. Approximately 38% of shipments from the province's manufacturers are destined for consumption within Nova Scotia, while almost an equivalent value of shipments goes to other provinces and 21% is shipped to foreign markets.

Arial View of Halifax Harbour

Chart 5
Manufacturers' Shipments by Industry
Nova Scotia, 1984



*includes printing & publishing, metal fabricating, non-metallic minerals, electrical products, rubber & plastic products, primary metals, machinery, chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-001

Table 26
Distribution of Manufacturing Shipments, Nova Scotia and Canada, 1979

First Destination*	Nova Scotia Value ($'000)	Nova Scotia % of Total	Canada % of Total
Within province of origin	1,231,051	38.3	48.0
Other provinces of Canada	1,207,660	37.6	24.5
Foreign countries	673,334	21.0	22.6
Unallocated shipments	100,468	3.1	4.9
Total Value of Shipments	3,212,513	100.0	100.0

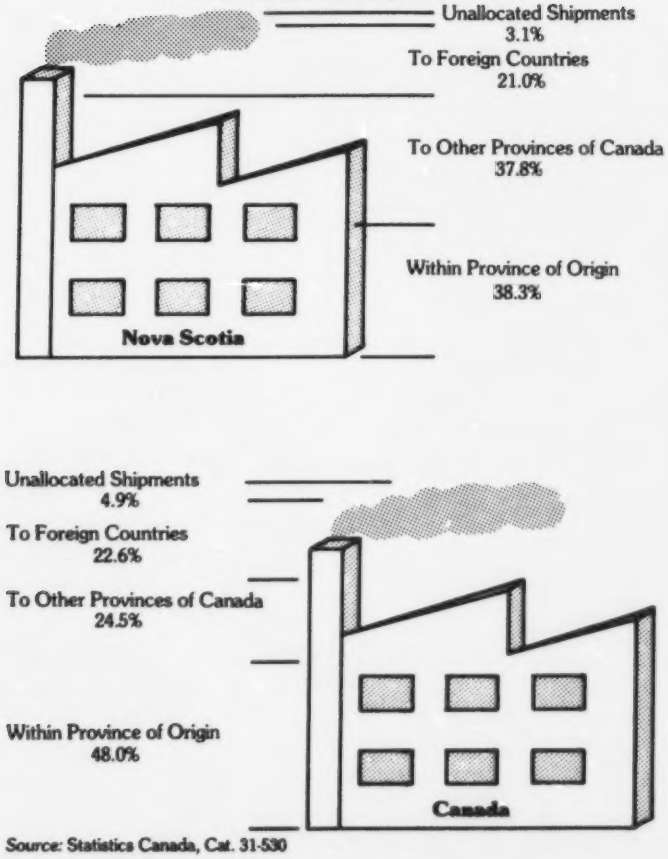
*represents first destination out of plant; final destination may differ
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-530

Table 27
Sub-Provincial Manufacturing Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1982

	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries ($'000)	Value of Shipments ($'000)	Value Added ($'000)
Cape Breton Island	93	5,525	117,413	420,410	156,563
Northeastern Counties	173	9,055	175,678	745,249	324,157
Annapolis Valley	96	3,835	65,410	317,386	120,588
South Shore	219	7,812	138,615	628,749	264,833
Halifax County	200	6,575	133,881	1,498,933	256,857
Head offices & Sales offices		1,844	40,543		
Total Nova Scotia	781	34,646	671,539	3,610,726	1,123,255

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-209

Chart 6
Distribution of Manufacturing Shipments
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1979



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-530

Tourism

Out of province tourists to Nova Scotia exceed 1.1 million on an annual basis, with over 82% of these arriving by private motor vehicles. During the prime tourist season in 1983, 93,000 tourists arrived by plane, 61,000 by tour bus and 26,000 by train. These out of province tourists and Nova Scotians travelling over 50 miles away from their homes on vacation spent over $600 millions in the province. Over 24% of these travel expenditures were for accommodations, 22.8% was for meals and beverages in restaurants and 20.3% for gas and oil.

Table 28
Estimated Number of Tourists Visiting Nova Scotia
June 1 — October 31

	1980		1981	
Mode	**Number**	**% of Total**	**Number**	**% of Total**
Motor Vehicle	939,300	82.0	962,736	82.1
Air	110,000	9.6	104,780	9.0
Train	33,000	2.9	32,300	2.8
Bus	4,200	.4	2,777	.2
Tour Bus	51,027	4.5	61,107	5.2
Motorcycle	7,600	0.6	8,416	.7
TOTAL	1,145,127	100.0	1,172,116	100.0

Table 28 (cont'd.)
Estimated Number of Tourists Visiting Nova Scotia
June 1 — October 31

	1982		1983	
Mode	**Number**	**% of Total**	**Number**	**% of Total**
Motor Vehicle	952,460	82.6	916,393	82.3
Air	101,745	8.9	93,244	8.4
Train	35,050	3.0	25,789	2.3
Bus	4,766	.4	7,622	.7
Tour Bus	49,316	4.3	61,355	5.5
Motorcycle	10,244	.8	8,781	.8
TOTAL	1,153,581	100.0	1,113,184	100.0

SOURCE: Visitor Travel to Nova Scotia, 1983, Dept. of Tourism

Over the past decade there has been a gradual shift from United States to Canadian travellers coming into the province. In 1983 almost half of the automobile traffic came from New Brunswick, as opposed to less than forty percent ten years ago. Vehicular travel from Ontario and the New England and mid Atlantic States of the U.S., however, has declined, with the shift away from longer distance vacation travel by automobile.

New construction and renovations have modernized the accommodations sector in the past decade but closure of older facilities has kept the total number of licensed rooms to approximately 10,600. Of this total number 5,492 are motel rooms, 3,454 are hotel rooms, 330 are in tourist homes and 1,336 are in cabin facilities. Annual occupancy rates in 1983 were 60% for hotels, 64% for motels, 30% for tourist homes and 41% for cabins. A total of 2.7 million guest days were provided in the transient accommodation sector in the province in 1983.

Table 29

Out-of-Province Automobile Traffic by Origin, Nova Scotia
June 1 — October 31

	1973		1983	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
New Brunswick	151,227	37.8	182,423	48.3
Ontario	76,849	19.2	52,761	14.0
Prince Edward Island	19,451	4.8	23,418	6.2
Quebec	26,423	6.6	15,747	4.1
Massachusetts	25,969	6.5	15,008	4.0
Newfoundland	7,684	1.9	12,845	3.4
New York	16,850	4.2	8,121	2.2
Maine	6,276	1.6	5,488	1.5
Pennsylvania	7,289	1.8	4,395	1.2
New Jersey	7,590	1.9	4,370	1.2
Alberta	2,067	0.5	4,363	1.2
Florida	3,169	0.8	3,699	1.0
Connecticut	7,120	1.8	3,513	.9
New Hampshire	4,804	1.2	3,073	.8
All Other	37,005	9.3	38,491	10.2
TOTAL	399,773	100.0	377,715	100.0

SOURCE: Visitor Travel to Nova Scotia, 1973 and 1983, Dept. of Tourism

Utilities

Electricity

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation has adopted an operating plan based on conversion to coal generation from imported oil. During the past several years, significant strides have been made towards accomplishment of this goal.

Total net energy generated in Nova Scotia in 1984 approximated 7.2 million megawatt hours. Thermal generation accounted for 86 per cent of this total. In 1981-82, coal represented 52.8 per cent and oil represented 47.2 per cent of all thermal power generation. By 1983-84, this dependence on oil-fired generation was slashed to less than 12% with thermal generation, utilizing local coal, providing the offset.

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation's Annual Report for 1984-85 recorded electric revenues at $447.7 millions, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the previous year. Increases in the generation of electricity in the past decade have primarily been attributable to the continued development and expansion of thermal plants in the province. A total of four units have been constructed at Lingan, totalling 600 megawatts capacity, at an estimated cost of $500 million, including related substation and transmission facilities. The last two built were each 150 megawatt units — Lingan 3, which was operational in December 1983 and Lingan 4, which started production in July 1984. Conversion of the Point Tupper plant, from oil to coal, with 150 megawatt capacity, is expected to be completed by December 1987, at a cost of $100 millions.

The concept of using our tides to generate electricity had been proposed nearly a hundred years ago. With the opening of the Annapolis Tidal Generating Station at the mouth of the Annapolis River in August 1984, this dream became a reality.

Construction of this demonstration project by the Nova Scotia Power Corporation began in June 1980 and was completed at a cost of $58 millions. It was built as a small scale tidal project to

provide experience and data in order to test and evaluate the potential of the Straflo turbine for possible future use within a massive tidal project on Minas Basin.

Table 30
Total Generation of Electricity, Nova Scotia
(Megawatt Hours)

Year	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Utilities	Industries
1980	902,795	5,960,255	6,863,050	6,375,910	487,140
1981	1,167,222	5,402,222	6,569,444	6,141,928	427,516
1982	1,204,711	5,542,960	6,567,671	6,297,172	270,499
1983	997,386	5,167,994	6,165,393	5,827,760	337,633
1984[P]	1,031,021	6,191,139	7,222,160	6,867,272	354,888

P-Preliminary
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 57-202 and 57-001

Tidal Power Plant, Annapolis Royal

Telephones

The number of telephones in use in Nova Scotia has increased 16 per cent in the past five years and numbered 550,000 in 1983 (including both residential and business telephones). Total operating revenue, at $253,256,000 in 1983, exhibited a growth of 51.6 per cent over 1979. Operating expenses, at $159,086,000 reflected a 48.3 per cent increase over 1979.

In Nova Scotia the number of telephones per 100 population was 63.6 in 1983, as compared to 66.5 in Canada as a whole. In this respect, Nova Scotia ranked seventh of all the provinces and territories.

Of the 1,737 million telephone calls in the province in 1983, 97.1 per cent were local calls and the remainder long distance calls. Total calls per telephone increased from 2,880 in 1979 to 3,155 in 1983 while calls per capita grew from 1,609 in 1979 to 2,005 in 1983.

In 1983 approximately 53 per cent of the telephones in the province were on individual lines, with just under eight per cent on party lines, 8.7 per cent as centrex and PBX lines and almost thrity per cent as extensions. One per cent were public pay phones and mobile telephones.

Significant improvements have been made to provide telephone users with access to direct distance dialing throughout Canada. By 1983, 99.9 per cent of all telephones in Nova Scotia had such access, compared to 98.1 per cent at the Canada level.

Sheet Harbour Waterfront

Table 31
Telephone Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1979-1983

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of Telephones	475,000	499,000	520,000	533,000	550,000
Number Per 100 Population	55.9	58.3	60.5	62.2	63.6
Telephone Calls (Millions)					
Local	1,326.2	1,466.7	1,599.9	1,631.6	1,685.3
Toll	42.8	47.3	51.6	52.7	51.2
Total	1,369.0	1,514.0	1,651.6	1,684.3	1,736.5
Calls Per					
Telephone	2,790	2,938	3,075	3,062	3,062
Toll	90	95	100	99	93
Total	2,880	3,033	3,175	3,161	3,155
Calls Per Capita	1,609	1,769	1,922	1,965	2,005

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 56-203

Table 32
Operating Revenue and Expenses of the Telephone Industry Nova Scotia

	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses
1979	$166,996,000	$107,302,000
1980	$181,648,000	$117,233,000
1981	$207,343,000	$136,605,000
1982	$235,864,000	$148,419,000
1983	$253,256,000	$159,086,000

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 56-203

Transportation

Water

With a strategic location on the major North Atlantic shipping route, Nova Scotia ports are able to serve the eastern Canadian and north-central United States markets for shipments of goods to world markets. The port of Halifax is in the forefront of this activity, handling 14.2 million tonnes of water-borne cargo in 1984. Completion of a second container berth at the Fairview Cove terminal is expected by June 1986, bringing to four the number of container berths at the port, which handled almost two million tonnes of containerized cargo in 1984. Other harbour facilities at Halifax include 32 deep-water berths and the largest automobile distribution centre in Canada. Approximately 94,000 vehicles were loaded or unloaded at this Woodside facility in 1984.

Table 33
Shipping Cargoes Handled, Nova Scotia
(Metric Tonnes)

International Port	1981	1982	1983	1984
Halifax	8,918,907	7,239,622	7,351,519	
Hantsport	1,436,983	1,243,859	1,395,753	
Port Hawkesbury	2,127,458	666,997	1,215,153	
Sydney	914,743	1,145,412	925,814	
All Other Ports	741,411	754,342	799,112	
TOTAL	14,139,502	11,050,232	11,687,351	N/A

Table 33 (cont'd)
Shipping Cargoes Handled, Nova Scotia
(Metric tonnes)

Coastwise Port	1981	1982	1983	1984
Halifax	2,992,219	2,860,360	3,978,879	4,579,746
Port Hawkesbury	1,495,683	784,744	682,078	535,214
Sydney	918,873	422,650	751,586	876,655
All Other Ports	1,318,265	1,251,450	1,116,119	1,173,539
TOTAL	6,725,040	5,319,204	6,528,662	7,165,154

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 54-210

The port at the Strait of Canso can accommodate the world's largest supertankers. Sydney Harbour also has a full range of facilities and can handle vessels up to 40,000 tonnes. North Sydney is the mainland terminals for C.N. Marine which operates the passenger and freight ferry services to Port-aux-Basques and Argentia, Newfoundland. Other passenger and freight ferry services in the province include: Caribou to Wood Islands, Prince Edward Island, from May to December; Digby to Saint John, New Brunswick on a year round basis; Yarmouth to Portland, Maine, from May to October; and Yarmouth to Bar Harbour, Maine, on a year round basis.

Highways

Nova Scotia has a network of 25,580 kilometers of highways, of which 11,600 are paved. Over the past decade a series of all-weather, controlled access highways have been constructed and only minor sections of this work is yet to be completed. The heavily travelled routes between Halifax-Dartmouth and Truro have been upgraded to four-lane divided highways.

Numerous local, national and international transport companies offer frequent service to points within Nova Scotia, as well as other centres in Canada and the United States. Motor vehicles registered in the province have increased by 11.3% in the past four years. Total registrations in 1983-84 included 365,000 passenger vehicles and 150,000 commercial vehicles.

Table 34
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Nova Scotia

Year[1]	Passenger	Commercial	Motor Cycles	Total
1979-80	327,306	133,925	16,675	543,009
1980-81	340,088	140,812	20,226	566,600
1981-82	343,897	138,562	20,622	570,009
1982-83	344,773	143,293	22,175	575,502
1983-84	365,929	149,795	23,608	604,630

[1] Fiscal year ending March 31
SOURCE: Registry of Motor Vehicles, Nova Scotia Department of Transportation

Map 3

Nova Scotia Highways

Rail

Nova Scotia has a network of 710 km of mainline track serving most major communities in the province. The Dominion Atlantic Railway, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific, serves the Annapolis Valley area from Halifax to Yarmouth while Canadian National serves the remaining areas. Unit trains are used for rapid delivery of containers between the Port of Halifax and Central Canada and the United States. Total revenue freight handled by railways in Nova Scotia in 1983 included 11.4 million tonnes loaded and 11.9 million tonnes unloaded.

Table 35
Revenue Freight Carried by
Railways, Nova Scotia
(Thousands of Metric Tonnes)

Year	Loaded	Unloaded
1979	11,458	11,807
1980	11,265	11,744
1981	10,378	10,950
1982	10,017	10,838
1983	11,370	11,945

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 52-205

Air

National and regional air service is provided at Yarmouth, Sydney and Halifax International Airport. Air Canada, and Canadian Pacific provide regular scheduled service to all Canadian points and international service to Boston, New York, Bermuda, Jamaica, London, Glasgow and Amsterdam.

Several local airports have been developed throughout the province for the use of charter services, local commuting and flying clubs.

In 1983 the Halifax International Airport was the eighth busiest in Canada, handling a total of 23,659 arriving and departing flights and 1.7 million arriving and departing passengers. In the same year the Sydney airport handled 3,651 flights and 209,000 passengers.

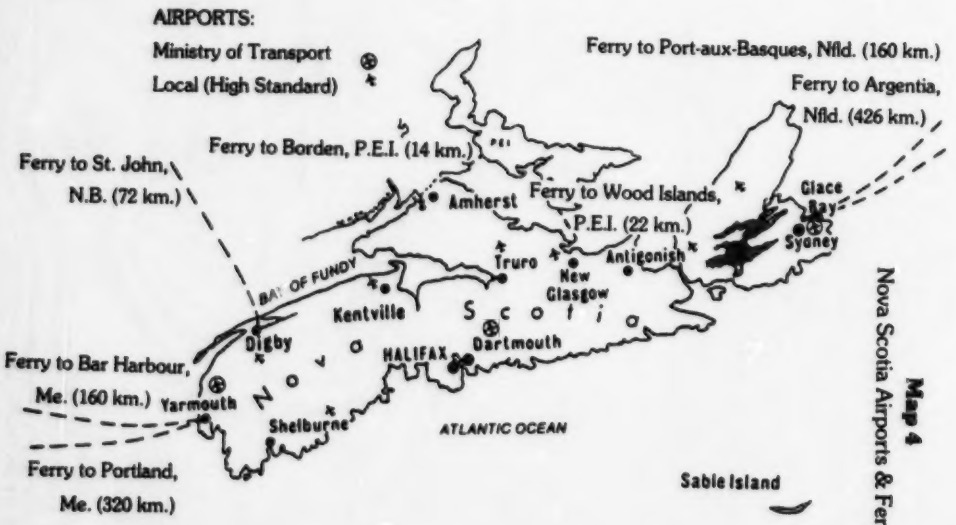
Table 36
Aviation Statistics
International (Scheduled and Charter) and Mainline Domestic

	Flights		Total Passengers	
	Arriving	Departing	Arriving	Departing
Halifax International Airport				
1980	13,328	13,369	951,012	954,886
1981	14,901	14,915	959,961	967,180
1982	14,720	14,741	914,879	917,223
1983	11,822	11,837	845,706	847,699
Sydney Airport				
1980	2,514	2,512	167,451	169,460
1981	2,402	2,399	125,946	125,943
1982	2,578	2,578	133,644	133,114
1983	1,826	1,825	104,056	104,776

Table 36 (cont'd.)
Aviation Statistics
International (Scheduled and Charter) and Mainline Domestic

	Cargo ('000kg)	
	Arriving	Departing
Halifax International Airport		
1980	8,610	8,913
1981	10,465	10,053
1982	9,421	9,936
1983	11,363	10,796
Sydney Airport		
1980	1,025	809
1981	759	607
1982	814	810
1983	474	520

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 51-203



Map 4
Nova Scotia Airports & Ferries

Social Services

Education

Elementary and secondary schools offer free instruction from Primary through Grade 12. School attendance is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age. During the 1984-85 academic year a total of 171,000 students were enrolled in elementary, junior high and high schools. Thirteen regional vocational schools offer a wide range of vocational training and education to 3,000 students. The Nova Scotia Institute of Technology in Halifax offers specialized training in numerous fields. Similar courses are also offered by the College of Cape Breton in its trades programs.

Halifax is the center for several universities, including Dalhousie, Saint Mary's, Mount St. Vincent, King's College and the Technical University of Nova Scotia. The latter provides bachelor and masters degrees in engineering and architecture and a doctorate degree in engineering. Other facilities in the Halifax Metro Area include the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, the ecumenical Atlantic School of Theology and the Maritime School of Social Work.

Other areas of the province are served by Université Ste. Anne at Church Point, Acadia University in Wolfville, St. Francis Xavier in Antigonish, and College of Cape Breton in Sydney. Other

Table 37
Education Enrolment in Nova Scotia
1980-1984

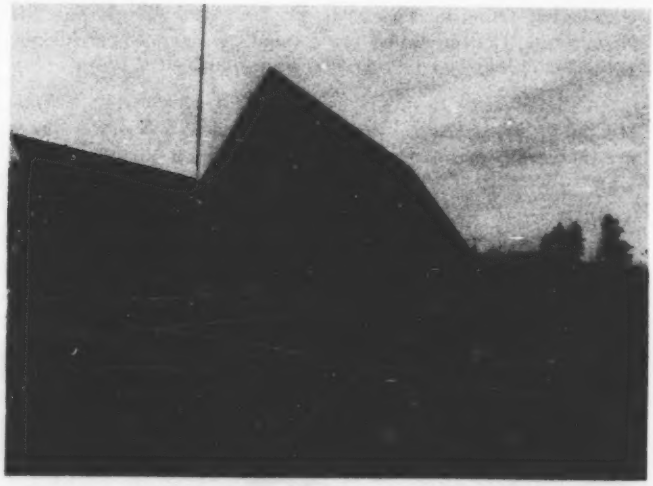
	Elementary	High School	Total	Vocational Schools	Universities[1]
	(Primary-6)	(7-12)			
1980-81	84,888	87,340	185,568	2,742	24,546
1981-82	83,678	84,919	181,758	2,713	26,095
1982-83	82,169	84,785	179,554	2,834	27,863
1983-84	80,015	84,771	177,240	2,920	30,140
1984-85	N/A	N/A	171,010	3,020	32,250

[1]Full-Time and Part-time enrolment
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 81-210, 81-220

specialized facilities throughout the province include the Cox Institute of Agricultural Technology, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the Nova Scotia Teachers College, all in Truro, the Land Survey Institute in Lawrencetown and the Coast Guard College at Point Edward. The Nautical Institute, presently located in Dartmouth, will be moving to a new facility now under construction in Port Hawkesbury. Adult occupational training is provided at Adult Vocational Training Centres at Point Edward and Dartmouth.

Health

A provincial retail sales tax of ten percent on purchases of most goods and services (food for home consumption and most clothing and footware are the notable exceptions) provides funds



Alexander Graham Bell Museum at Baddeck

for free hospital in-patient care up to ward level and free medically required services of physicians. Health services programs in the province are administered by the Department of Health and are operated in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Hospital Insurance Commission and Maritime Medical Care Inc., all reporting to the Minister of Health.

Hospitals and maternity wards are provided to communities throughout the province, with regional hospitals providing some of the more specialized requirements. The Victoria General Hospital in Halifax is the overall referral hospital for the province and in many instances for the Atlantic Region. The Isaac Walton Killam Hospital provides this same regional specialization for children. Psychiatric facilities are available in Dartmouth and Sydney.

Welfare:

General and specialized welfare services in Nova Scotia are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Services. The Provincial Social Assistance Act provides for the sharing of costs and administrative expenses between the province and municipalities. This Act provides for the sharing of general assistance costs at a minimum of 75% for all municipalities having organized Municipal Social Services departments which are approved by the Minister of Social Services. Provincial cost-sharing exceeds 75% in those units where the fiscal need is greater than the 75% minimum. Administration costs are also shared on the basis of this formula. The Act provides for the payment of maintenance costs on behalf of people in Homes for Special Care.

The Family Benefits Act provides for provincial financial payments to be made to individuals, or families who are in need and where the cause of need is likely to be of a prolonged nature. Specified groups of individuals and families who may apply for these benefits include the aged, the disabled, unemployable women, mothers, foster parents and disabled fathers.

Capital Investment, Construction & Housing

Capital Investment

Of major significance to the current and future growth of the economy is the investment being made in new and expanded industrial facilities and infrastructure. The pattern and level of investment is perhaps the best indicator of the growth and direction of economic activity in the province.

Table 38
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Nova Scotia, 1980-1985

	1980	1981	1982
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Primary Industries and Construction	425.0	541.8	854.9
Manufacturing	304.2	412.8	449.2
Utilities	294.8	434.8	463.7
Trade, Finance & Commercial	242.3	200.7	235.3
Institutional & Government	389.7	485.1	502.6
Housing	310.3	362.4	345.0
TOTAL	1,966.3	2,437.6	2,850.7

Table 38 (cont'd.)
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Nova Scotia, 1980-1985

	1983	1984[1]	1985[2]
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Primary Industries and Construction	1,229.2	1,074.3	1,246.8
Manufacturing	328.9	320.1	322.9
Utilities	443.6	382.8	417.9
Trade, Finance & Commercial	290.1	391.1	450.9
Institutional & Government	506.3	665.3	744.0
Housing	528.5	515.4	577.6
TOTAL	3,326.6	3,349.0	3,760.1

[1]preliminary
[2]revised intentions at mid 1985
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-205

Capital investment in Nova Scotia, as measured by total capital expenditures, rose 70.3% between 1980 and 1984. The 1980 figure of $1,966.3 millions is expected to grow by 80.8% to reach $3,554.4 millions in 1985. Capital investment for Canada is projected to increase by only 24.8 per cent during the same period.

The accompanying Table shows the breakdown of capital investment in the province, by six economic sectors, from 1980 to 1984, with intentions to 1985. All six sectors demonstrate substantial increases, the most rapid being in primary industries and construction where a growth of 150 per cent is exhibited between 1980 and 1985. During the same period, the institutional and government sector is anticipated to grow 98.9 per cent, while expenditures in housing are expected to increase approximately 77 per cent.

The trend indicates that the three major contributing sectors to total expenditures continue to be primary industries and construction which, in 1985, account for 29.8 per cent of the total, institutions and government — 21.8% and housing — 15.5%.

Nova Scotia's capital investment on a per capita basis increased by 66.9 percent, from $2,327 to $3,884, between 1980 and 1984, as compared to a 12.3% increase at the Canada level over the same period — $3,573 in 1980 and $4,012 in 1984.

Construction

In 1984 the construction sector accounted for 6.1 per cent of provincial gross domestic product. Total value of new and repair construction in 1984 was $2,199 millions, an 85.8 per cent growth over 1980. Estimated salaries and wages for the construction sector totalled $252 millions for 1984. Average weekly wages and salaries in the construction sector rose to $441.81 in July 1985 from $404.51 at the same period in 1984.

Total value of engineering construction in the province during 1984 was $1,264 millions. Included in this total was construction of gas and oil facilities which represented 59 per cent of the value — $747 millions. The value of gas and oil facilities construction also experienced the greatest growth during the past four years,

increasing 318.2 per cent. In second place was road, highway and airport runway construction which, at $198 millions in 1984, showed an increase of 70 per cent from 1981.

Building construction work in Nova Scotia was valued at $935 millions in 1984 compared to $703 millions in 1981. Residential activity represented 60 per cent of all building construction for 1984 and increased over 50 per cent from 1981. Although single-detached and apartment unit starts have fluctuated between 1980 and 1984, the growth in semi-detached units has been escalating. During this time, the construction value of semi-detached units has increased almost 500 per cent. Commercial construction also accounted for a major portion of total building construction — 20% in 1984. The greatest contributing factor for the overall increase in the commercial sector between 1981 and 1984 (86 per cent) has been in the construction of hotels, office buildings and retail facilities.

Major construction projects in the province due for completion during 1985-86 include: the Founders Square office building, Prince George Hotel and Maritime Command Headquarters in Halifax; the Aerotech Park near the Halifax International Airport, which will include the Pratt & Whitney plant; a new Nautical Institute in Port Hawkesbury; a new terminal and hangers at Yarmouth Airport; several new hospitals (or additions) throughout the province; as well as a number of schools.

Table 39
Construction Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1980-1984

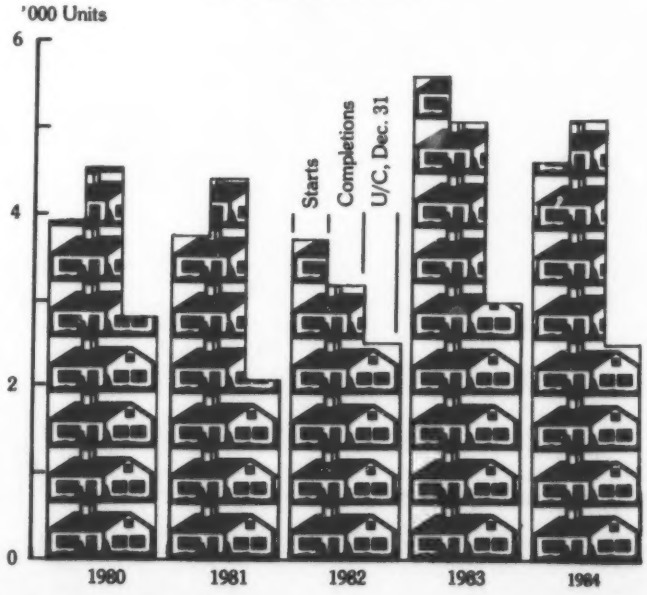
Year	Value of Construction			Average # of Employees	Wages & Salaries ($'000)
	Building	Engineering ($'000)	Total		
1980	631,654	551,663	1,183,317	21,831	424,477
1981	703,274	601,938	1,305,212	21,361	444,580
1982	681,430	884,462	1,565,892	25,898	504,815
1983[1]	850,097	1,113,145	1,963,242	29,380	592,736
1984[2]	935,167	1,263,679	2,198,846	30,231	638,344

[1]preliminary
[2]intentions
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-201

Housing

The 1981 Census enumerated 273,195 occupied dwellings in Nova Scotia, of which 71.5% were owner-occupied and the remaining 28.5% were rented units. By type of structure, 68.2% of units were single detached, 7.2% were two family structures, 2.1% were row units, 5.5% were mobiles and 26.3% were apartment units. The mix

Chart 7
Residential Construction (Dwelling Units)
Nova Scotia, 1980-1984



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-002

of units by type of structure and ownership varied considerably through the province. In Halifax County, apartment units comprised 44.8% of the total and 43.2% of all occupied units were rented.

In 1981, 21.8% of all occupied dwellings were constructed before 1921 and a further 14.1% were constructed since the Second World War and a significant portion of this, 47.3%, was built in the 1971 to 1981 period. The average number of rooms for all dwellings was 5.9 but for owned dwellings, the average was 6.4 rooms. Within the province, 96.3% of all dwelling units had indoor bath facilities in 1981 and over 85% had central heating systems. Oil continued to be the principal heating fuel covering 75.2% of all dwellings,

Table 40
Residential Construction, Nova Scotia, All Areas, 1980-1984
(number of units)

	Starts				
Year	Single Detached	Semi-Detached	Row	Apartment & other	Total
1980	2,729	42	113	1,011	3,895
1981	3,131	76	62	446	3,715
1982	2,510	238	40	903	3,691
1983	4,267	294	91	1,045	5,697
1984	3,393	267	260	678	4,598

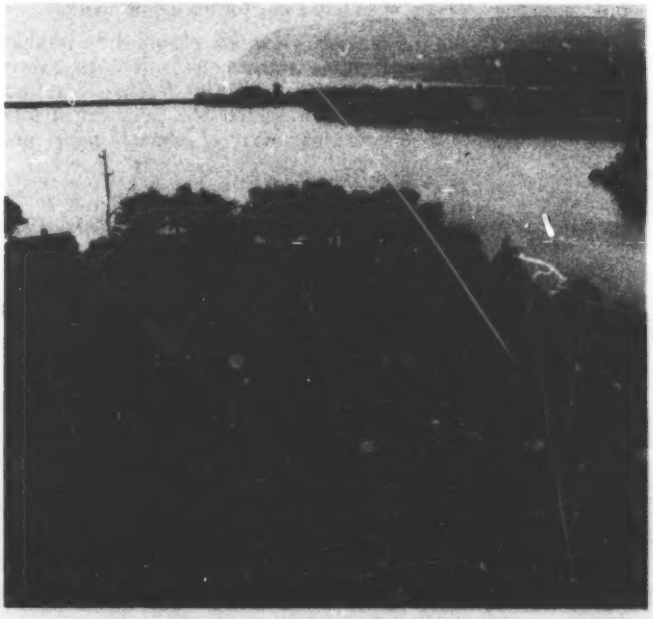
Table 40 (cont'd.)
Residential Construction, Nova Scotia, All Areas, 1980-1984
(number of units)

Year	Total Completions	Under Construction (at Dec. 31)
1980	4,512	2,762
1981	4,374	2,062
1982	3,174	2,506
1983	5,069	2,984
1984	5,082	2,466

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-002

although electricity increased to 11.2% of total usage. Dwellings in need of major repairs comprised 10.1% of total units in 1981 and a further 22.8% were in need of minor repairs.

While new housing construction slowed in the early 1980's, from record high levels in the mid and late seventies, a substantial recovery was experienced in 1983 and a strong building activity has continued into late 1985. In the five year period between 1980 and 1984, a total of 21,596 housing units were started in the province, 16,030 of which were single detached units.



Cape Breton Highlands Park Entrance

International Trade

Nova Scotia's foreign exports rose from $1,104 millions in 1980 to $1,358 millions in 1984, an increase of 23%. As shown in Table , about 55 per cent of these exports consist of products of the forest and the sea. Forest products take the form of pulp, newsprint paper, paperboard, hardboard, lumber, pulpwood and Christmas trees. Products of the sea include shellfish, such as lobster, deep sea crab and scallops; groundfish, such as cod, haddock and halibut; and estuarial species, such as herring and mackerel. Fish are exported fresh, chilled or frozen, whole or filleted, in packages or blocks, smoked, salted or pickled. Battered, pre-cooked and other processed lines are gaining in popularity for the export market.

Chart 8 shows the province's exports classified by product groups. Sales of food products are largely in the form of fish, bakery and dairy products, fruits and fruit preparations, fish meal and feed. In 1984 these food products represented 34.2 per cent of total provincial exports. Fabricated materials — primarily paper and

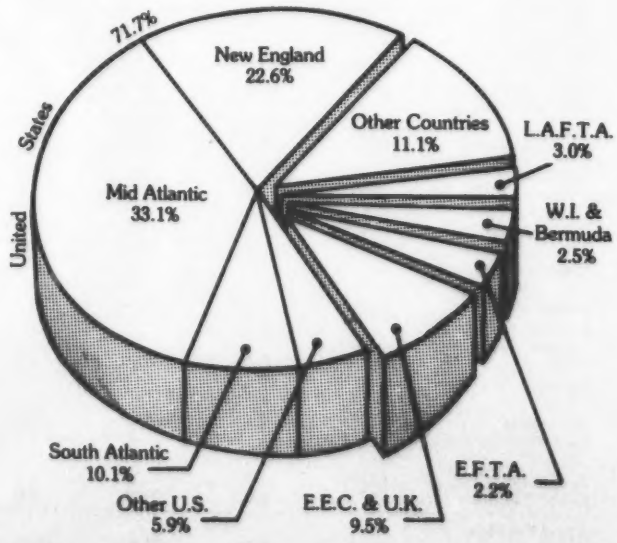
Table 41
Foreign Exports by Major Commodities, Nova Scotia, 1980 & 1984

Commodities	1980		1984	
	Value ($'000)	% of Total	Value ($'000)	% of Total
Fish & Marine Animals	360,382	32.6	415,326	30.6
Transportation Equipment	149,358	13.5	353,880	26.1
Paper & Paperboard	133,348	12.1	165,557	12.2
Wood Pulp	159,714	14.5	163,701	12.1
Non-Metallic Minerals	62,277	5.6	79,760	5.9
Industrial Oils & Chemicals	27,467	2.5	30,843	2.3
Metals & Metal Fabricated Basic Products	77,494	7.0	25,992	1.9
Dairy & Bakery Products	23,932	2.2	22,221	1.6
Fruits & Fruit Preparations	12,412	1.1	13,165	1.0
Industrial & Precision Equipment	28,641	2.6	22,282	1.6
Other	69,193	6.3	64,982	4.8
TOTAL	1,104,218	100.0	1,357,709	100.0

SOURCE: Dept. of Development Estimates from Statistics Canada Lading Tabulations

paperboard, wood pulp, industrial oils and chemicals, metals and metal fabricated basic products, and wood fabricated materials — were the next most significant group of goods exported. The exports of inedible end products increased substantially in the 1980 to 1984 period and accounted for 28.9 per cent of all exports in 1984. This grouping included transportation equipment, industrial and special industry machinery, precision equipment and other miscellaneous end products. Inedible crude materials continued to account for

Chart 8
Foreign Exports by Destination
Nova Scotia, 1984



Source: Derived from Statistics Canada Tabulations

under ten per cent of all exports. The main commodities of this group were non-metallic minerals, crude wood materials and textile fibres, crude vegetable and animal products.

Table 42
Foreign Exports By Destination, Nova Scotia, 1980 & 1984

	1980		1984	
	Value ($'000)	% of Total	Value ($'000)	% of Total
United States of America				
New England	229,962	20.8	306,388	22.6
Mid Atlantic	197,096	17.8	449,296	33.1
North Central	50,424	4.6	43,205	3.2
South Atlantic Central	129,745	11.7	137,362	10.1
South Central	25,771	2.3	26,425	1.9
Mountain Pacific & Other U.S.	42,518	3.9	10,649	7.8
Total United States	675,515	61.2	973,326	71.7
St. Pierre & Miquelon	9,804	0.9	14,076	1.0
United Kingdom	42,439	3.8	42,683	3.1
West Indies & Bermuda	42,732	3.9	33,538	2.5
Commonwealth Except U.K. & West Indies	22,521	2.0	15,843	1.2
European Common Market Except U.K.	150,095	13.6	86,950	6.4
European Free Trade Association	27,069	2.5	40,916	3.0
Latin American Free Trade Association	62,728	5.7	30,166	2.2
Other Countries	71,316	6.5	120,211	8.9
Total Foreign Exports	1,104,218	100.0	1,357,709	100.0

SOURCE: Department of Development Estimates from Statistics Canada Lading Tabulations

The 1984 export value of commodities within the transportation equipment sector were up 137 per cent from 1980. This was attributed to a more than doubling in value of the following exports — automotive tires; sub-assemblies, attachments and parts for ships; marine engines and parts; and railway rolling stock. Although the export of some commodities of the metal and metal fabricated basic products category (structural shapes and sheet pilings; structural and architectural metal products) rose substantially during the same period, the export of primary iron and steel; castings and forgings; steel bars and rods; and railway and railway track material exhibited a decline by 1984.

Cottage on the Liscomb River

Markets

Table 34 shows that the province's best customer is the United States with approximately 70% of Nova Scotia's exports finding their way to this market. In 1984, New England, (consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut) took about 23% of total provincial exports. To the Mid-Atlantic states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, exports increased substantially, taking 33% of the total trade in 1984. The South Atlantic States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and the District of Columbia accounted for over ten per cent of all exports.

Outside the United States, the next largest buyers of Nova Scotia goods were the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) which took six per cent of our total exports in 1984 and the United Kingdom which took three per cent.

School Museum at Tupperville

Retail Trade

From 1980 to 1984 Nova Scotia retail sales increased from $2,643 millions to $4,004 millions (an increase of 51.5%). During this period, the equivalent growth at the Canada level was only 36.8%. Retail sales of service stations and garages, book and stationery stores, medicine and cosmetic stores and automotive parts stores experienced the greatest increases in the past five years.

Chart 9 shows that in 1980 and 1984 food store sales continued to account for 26% of all retail trade. A substantial gain was made in service station and garage sales which rose from $208 millions in 1980 to $447 millions in 1984.

Table 43
Retail Trade by Type of Store, Nova Scotia, 1980 & 1984

Type of Store	1980 ($'000)	1984 ($'000)	% Increase 1980-1984
Food	691,059	1,024,710	48.3
Department	231,447	357,212	54.3
General Mdse. & Variety	212,265	253,682	19.5
Men's Clothing	31,186	44,132	41.5
Women's Clothing	50,413	74,113	47.0
Family Clothing	38,225	49,002	28.2
Hardware	27,845	35,767	28.5
Furniture, T.V., Radio & Appliances	57,239	85,572	49.5
Pharmacies, Patent Medicine & Cosmetic	107,701	198,026	83.9
Book & Stationery	15,046	27,955	85.8
Jewellery	19,256	29,109	51.2
Personal Accessories	23,431	31,492	34.4
Motor Vehicle Dealers	529,382	732,916	38.4
Automobile Parts	58,442	95,315	63.1
Service Stations & Garages	208,538	447,846	114.8
All other Stores	341,519	516,886	51.3
Total Retail Sales	2,642,994	4,003,735	51.5

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 63-005

Retail trade per capita in Nova Scotia increased from $3,126 in 1980 to $4,588 in 1984, a growth of 46.8% over the five year period. As a percentage of the average Canadian retail trade per capita, the Nova Scotian figure had been in the range of 90 per cent over the period, but in 1984 reached 100.4 per cent.

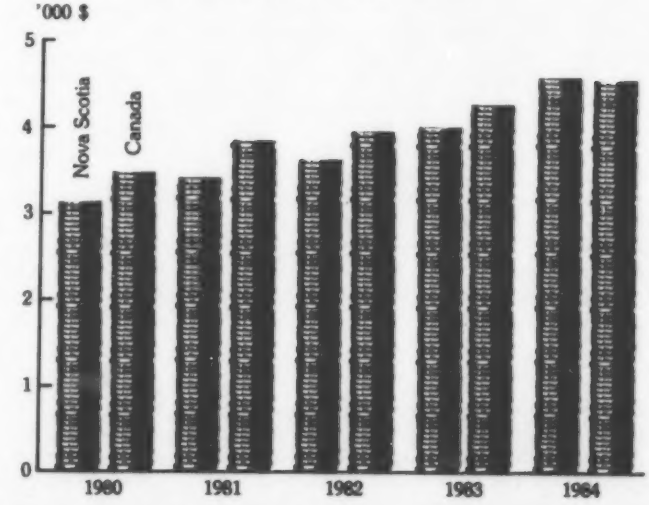
Table 44
Retail Trade, Nova Scotia and Canada, 1980-1984

	Nova Scotia		Canada		% N.S.
	Total (Mil $)	Per Capita ($)	Total (Mil $)	Per Capita ($)	Per Capita of Canada
1980	2,643	3,126	84,027	3,491	89.5
1981	2,889	3,409	94,293	3,870	88.1
1982	3,098	3,632	97,639	3,960	91.7
1983	3,462	4,014	106,243	4,266	94.1
1984	4,004	4,588	114,917	4,570	100.4

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 63-005

Roaring Twenties Museum at Blockhouse

Chart 9
Retail Trade Per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1980-1984



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 63-005

The Pines Hotel Golf Course in Digby

Industrial Development

A wide range of assistance is available to new and expanding industrial establishments in the province. The Federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion is able to offer grants under the Industrial and Regional Development Program and the Federal Business Development Bank provides loans and other assistance to new and existing industry. The Government of Nova Scotia provides industrial assistance through its Small Business Development Corporation, Nova Scotia Resources Development Board, Venture Capital Act and Industrial Estates Limited. Programs provided through the Nova Scotia Department of Development include a Rural Industries Program, Consulting Assistance Program, Trade Promotion Program, Machinery and Equipment Tax Rebate Program and several others. The Department has eleven regional offices throughout the province to help businesses take advantage of the programs and services offered by the Department, other provincial government departments and federal departments and agencies.

A series of 31 industrial parks are owned by Industrial Estates Limited, various municipalities and private groups. More than a dozen Industrial Incubator Malls have been constructed which offer new small companies subsidized premises while they are becoming established. The wide range of new large and small manufacturers and other business enterprises which have been attracted to these industrial parks and incubator malls is testimony to the success of the efforts of the province to expand its industrial base.

The Nova Scotia Research Foundation is a provincial crown corporation which provides a wide range of scientific, engineering and technical services on a contract basis for industry and government. A staff of 130, including scientists, engineers, and technicians operate from a 61,000 sq. ft. laboratory building in Dartmouth.

Recreation and Entertainment

Nova Scotia recreation activities are often centered on the seacoast because of its proximity to most of the population. While the water is on the cool side along the Atlantic Coast the beaches on the Northumberland Strait enjoy some of the warmest waters north of the Gulf of Mexico. Sailing, wind surfing and canoeing all enjoy extensive participation throughout the province. In winter the lakes turn to a skaters paradise and the hills and mountains of areas such as Martock, Cape Smokey and Wentworth attract the downhill skiers.

Virtually all towns and many smaller communities have arenas, curling rinks, bowling alleys, cinemas, gymnasiums, tennis courts, ball diamonds and playing fields. Golf courses are available within easy driving distances of all communities.

Spectator sports are available in the major towns with the Halifax Metro Centre attracting professional American League hockey and other touring entertainment events. The Metro Centre is also host to the Nova Scotia Tattoo in late June. Festivals, ceilidhs, exhibitions and various other celebrations throughout the province attract both residents and tourists. A few of the most notable events include: The Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival, the Antigonish Highland Games, the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Joseph Howe Festival and the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition and Fishermen's Reunion.

The Rebecca Cohn Auditorium in Halifax is centre stage for Symphony Nova Scotia and other musical and theatrical performances. Neptune Theatre provides professional repertory theatre in Halifax. Art galleries are frequent throughout the province and the Nova Scotia Art Gallery is now undertaking renovation of an historic building for its new headquarters. The site is close to the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in downtown Halifax.

Historical houses, sites and museums attract tourists and residents to examine the history of the province. These include the Fortress of Louisbourg, the Port Royal Habitation, Ford Anne, the Halifax Citadel, the Alexander Graham Bell Museum,

Sherbrooke Village, Ross Farm, Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, the Nova Scotia Museum and many more. National Parks are Kejimkujik and the Cape Breton Highlands while smaller provincial parks are dotted throughout the province.

Entertainment is also available through use of private commercial facilities. These include nightclubs, taverns, cinemas, etc.

Angling near Antigonish